

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 19; No. 21.
Whole No. 249.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

\$1 a Year,
in advance.



The Work of the Breeder.

We continue below our extracts from the paper by John Clay, Jr., of Chicago, in the Year Book of the American Department of Agriculture:—

PEDIGREE.

What is pedigree? A mass of hieroglyphics to the ordinary mortal, a sweet morsel for the expert to roll off his ton-

sors? It is scarcely worth discussing except from the sentimental side. My own idea is that these masters in the art of blending blood would have seen the rocks ahead and veered the ship.

NEW ERA IN BREEDING.

With the use of pedigree in its conservative and carefully considered way, we entered a new era in the history of breeding. The soil had long been ready, but the plow and the guiding hand were wanting. They came, they saw, they conquered. In groping about and testing the new fad, as it was called, individual merit was never forgotten. It was the keystone of the arch on which the paper pedigree was built. Bakewell's instinct, Bates's keen scent for the good animal, laid the great fabric of line breeding more strictly than pedigree on a wise and, to them, seemingly impregnable foundation.

had been inoculating the system of the American breeder of Shorthorns for many years, reached flood tide. Its zenith was attained at the New York Mills sale in 1873. Nothing in the history of Shorthorns (and sympathetically in other beef breeds) ever did more harm than the above sale. It is often referred to with pride, but it was the culmination of a vicious system, the exploding of the balloon, whose inflation had been a gaseous mixture of pedigree sans individual merit and "no surrender" of ideas once fixed. By some people this would probably be named fashion. Fashion has its votaries, and it takes a superhuman effort to stem the tide. You went to a sale (and we speak now almost exclusively of Shorthorns, the other beef breeds not appearing at that time in any large number), and what was the result? A good cow, heifer or bull, excellent in individual



'Cutting Out' on Round Up, High River, Southern Alberta.

gue when walking through a herd. "Full of Duchess," "full of Anxiety or Wilton," "full of Blackbird blood," is the too often repeated song of the champions of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus breeds. Pedigree, in the language of the poet, is the "claims of long descent." The dictionary adds "lineage," but in the animal world it means the way to uniformity. How long pedigree has been practiced we know not, but undoubtedly it was in vogue long before we heard of it in print. Certain it is that on the borders of England and Scotland, among the Cheviot hills, it was unwittingly resorted to generations ago, but so far as practical and general purposes are concerned its historic exponents were in sheep, Bakewell; in cattle, Bates and Booth. These men built a strong foundation. They grafted stock on hardy roots. Another question often arises in our minds, Would they have followed their system to the disasters that overwhelmed their succes-

The American breeders, casting around for better blood than was at hand, were not slow to recognize and utilize this new invention, if we may so call it. Importations were made, the history of which in detail is not within our province to recount. Their influence was wonderful, but much of the good blood while coursing through the veins of the common cattle in the districts where good luck had taken it, was lost in hopeless contamination in the backwoods scrub. But much also remained, and was eventually concentrated in Kentucky, the beau ideal spot of the States, so far as the bovine race is concerned. The vicissitudes of the breeder of fine stock were many. Commerce ebbed and flowed; panics came, and war spread over the land, but amid all, pure blood was cared for, nursed, and nurtured.

SPECULATION IN PEDIGREE.

It was not until some years after the war that speculation in pedigree, which

merit, and with a stainless pedigree, so far as pure blood went, sold for a song, while some puny, delicate, consumptive-looking beast with a fashionable lineage was bid up to fabulous prices. Then the bubble burst, and into the whirlpool went many a staunch breeder who, carried along with the current, could not escape the vortex. The rebound from such a blow was detrimental to all breeders, but more especially to those in the Shorthorn trade, and from which they have but slowly (though we hope surely) recovered.

The damage done was more indirect than direct. Individual breeders suffered heavily, but nothing in proportion to the raisers of cattle. Pedigreed cattle were at a discount, and there being little or no demand, well-bred calves were made into steers and heifers were sent to the butcher. In my own case, for a half dozen years every male was steered, and that in a region where blood was almost price-

less. To-day we are suffering in our markets for this neglect of pedigree. The breeders sowed the wind and the raisers reaped the whirlwind.

ABUSE OF PEDIGREE.

But the abuse of pedigree went further. From line breeding it went on to incestuous breeding. Bates sinned here and intensified the heresy. Hundreds fell into the rut. Then came tuberculosis, or to put it more plainly, consumption. The cry of pure Bates or Booth was a fearful shadow hanging over the premier tribe of cattle. The master hands were gone and their disciples failed to carry on the work. Our American breeders pursued the above course with a determination worthy of a nobler cause. It spread all over, though Kentucky probably suffered worst, we saw it in every other State and Canada. Shorthorns have been specially spoken of in this respect, as the writer's acquaintance with them has been most intimate, but we know enough of the dairy breeds, more particularly the Jerseys, to speak of the extraordinary ravages tuberculosis has made in their ranks. To get impressive power that would supply the block or pail, sacrifices were made that eventually led to disaster. Tuberculosis came, and is to-day existent in many of our best herds of cattle, plain or pedigreed. Nature exacts the penalty for reversion or disobedience of her laws. This is the reef our improving breeders must guard against. We see intensity of blood used with grand effect in sheep, among our Lincolns in England, with Border Leicesters in Scotland, and notably with Cheviots in their native hills; but in cattle we have had signal failures in Shorthorns and Jerseys. Let our Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus brethren take warning from the past.

Snake Fed Pork.

Rattlesnake pork is a standard joke in some parts of the States, but there are some outlying districts where other varieties of snake are turned to good account for the same purpose. Pigs have also been used in the same way in snake infested parts of Europe. A correspondent of the Washington Post says, regarding West Virginia:—

"I was out there some months ago and found that a novel industry had been undertaken by a number of men whose lands were overrun by the small variety of snake that infests that section. The snakes were so numerous as to be a nuisance. One farmer tried the hog as an exterminator. He succeeded so well that he found the drove of animals he had turned loose on the plantation had not only decreased the number of snakes, but that they were actually thriving on them. He told his neighbors about it, and now the whole valley is one large hogpen in which hundreds of the animals are feeding literally on snakes. Formerly no one would buy land there, notwithstanding the beauty of the place, because of the snakes; but now that the remedy has been found and at the same time big money is made on the pigs that grow fat on snake food, the land is destined to be in great demand, as it is the most fertile land in West Virginia. This may sound like a fairy snake tale, but I assure you that it is correct, and that hundreds of pigs are sold from the valley every year that have literally become fat on snakes."

The British government is the owner of over 25,000 camels. Several thousand are used in India to carry stores and equipments when the regiments are changing quarters.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. MCBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicesters for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. A fine pair of young bulls for sale.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOS. VUILL & SONS, Meadowside Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

P. LE BOUTILLIER, Clavilliam, Man., breeder of Hereford cattle. 20 head of young stock, both sexes, from 5 to 18 months, for sale. All registered.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carrol, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogs, No. 41920. Young stock for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO. North Nation Mills, P.O. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642f

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643f

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass.

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa. Polled Angus Cattle. Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, L. breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young pigs from imp. stock.

LEMON JICKLING, Morden, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires. Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man., breeders of Yorkshire Swine and White Plymouth Rocks.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castieavery, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Young Stock for sale. Write.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale.

J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires & improved Yorkshires, Young Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Mau. Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of W. Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

F. MURDOCH, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man. Breeder of Jerseys. Herd bull and bull calves for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Scotch farmer's son wishes situation as farm manager. Fully qualified in crop growing, also breeding and feeding of all classes of stock, also dairying. Splendid testimonials as such in the old country. Apply J. S., care of Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 21

Ram for Sale.—A pedigreed Shrop Ram, 4 years old, bred by MacMillan, Brandon. Will sell or exchange for one of same breed.—Jas. Fessant, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

For Sale.—R. C. W. Leghorns, C. I. Games, Red Caps, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Old and young stock for sale. Write for prices. Walker Bros., Box 449, Brandon, Man. 21-22

Wanton Shares.—A 1 Stallion to stand in Virden. For particulars write W. Crothers, Pipestone, Man. 20-25.

Seed Wheat.—Three hundred bushels of Preston wheat for sale. Write Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Assa. 21-26

Mr. A. Hughes, druggist, Medicine Hat, reports a fierce battle between two stallions on the Shannon Ranch, near that town. A heavy Clyde stallion fiercely attacked a valuable blood horse in the stable at night, and when found next morning was one mass of bites, from his withers to his ears, the mane being deeply bitten into the flesh. Although Mr. Shannon was strongly advised to shoot the animal, on Mr. Hughes' recommendation decided to try what Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure would do. In less than two weeks the wounds were completely healed. If you have not used Ulcerkure, send 3c. stamp for free sample bottle to

Western Veterinary Co., Box 478, Winnipeg.

PRIZE HEREFORDS

For sale that grand 4-year-old SWEEPSTAKES BULL, "SPOTLESS OF INGLESIDE," gentle and sure, and getter of numerous prize winners. Also a dozen sturdy YOUNG BULLS, 6 to 12 months old. Cows and heifers also for sale, 90 head to select from.

J. E. Marples, DELEAU, Manitoba.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

PRINCE OF WALES (673)

DARNLEY (222) BELTED KNIGHT (1395) STANLEY PRINCE (6315)

PRINCE PATRICK (8933) MACGREGOR (1487)

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Stable Hygiene.

By J. G. Rutherford, V.S., M.P.,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

(Continued from last issue.)

WATER.

An adequate supply of pure water is indispensable for the hygienic management of live stock. Too much care cannot be exercised in regard to this necessity of life. Animals do not under ordinary circumstances suffer from bad water to the same extent as do human beings, but, nevertheless, many diseases, affecting the former, have their origin in water containing impurities. Spring water and deep well water are usually more free from contamination than surface water, river water or that from shallow wells. By a deep well is meant one in which the source of supply is below a stratum of clay or other impervious formation, and to which surface water cannot possibly have access. The latter feature is most important and every precaution should be taken to prevent soakage, particularly in the vicinity of stables or manure heaps. The great danger to be guarded against in water, as in air, is the presence of organic matter. A well will, unless protected, drain an area of nearly four times its own depth, although, of course, this varies greatly, according to the nature of the soil. A reasonable amount of the mineral matter generally found in water is not injurious, although, as we all know, a dangerous excess is not uncommon in some parts of our country. Good water should be free from color, taste, smell or extreme hardness or alkalinity. Any other water is suspicious and should be submitted to a careful chemical and microscopical examination before being used. Lead pipes are dangerous and to be avoided. Slough water scarcely comes under the head of stable hygiene, but as it is, without doubt, the most dangerous of all, especially during July, August and September, I cannot refrain from uttering a word of warning against it. The fatal intermittent fever, which destroys so many horses every year in the eastern part of this province, is, in most cases, due to this cause. The quantity of water required by a horse varies considerably, according to the weather, the diet, the amount of work performed and the size of the animal, but an allowance of from six to ten gallons per day is generally sufficient. Many horses drink too much and great mischief is often caused by giving water after meals. Water should always be supplied before, not after feeding, as will be shown later on, when we discuss the diet and digestive system.

FOODS AND FEEDING.

Foods and feeding must now occupy our attention for a short time. The chemical classification of the different constituents of foods and their various actions upon the animal economy, while forming a most interesting and instructive branch of study, cannot possibly be taken up in this paper. We will, therefore, confine ourselves to a discussion of the general principles of feeding and in dealing with foods will make use of the information furnished by science, without tracing it to its sources. In dealing with foods also we will treat only of the dictating of horses, the feeding of other classes of stock carried on with special objects in view, not coming under the same category.

The quality of food, a most important matter, and one very largely under the control of the farmer, is to be first considered. Land, poor in quality and lacking the elements necessary for plant food,

cannot possibly produce good food for animals. The soil must be in good heart in order to grow grain and fodder, having the necessary nutritive elements. Fodder plants, as well as grains, suffer much from parasites, both animal and vegetable, which not only lower their value as food, but are in some cases productive of serious diseases, as in the case of ergot. These should, therefore, be guarded against as much as possible. Again much loss of nutritive value is incurred by carelessness as to the time of cutting and the methods of saving and keeping fodder. Hay cut before maturity has not reached its full value as food, while if cut too late many of its valuable properties have been dissipated. Hay should be cut when it has reached its full growth, but before its seeds are quite ripe. I need not attempt to instruct an assemblage of practical farmers on the best methods of saving hay, although I may be allowed to hint that there is a tremendous amount of badly saved hay in circulation throughout Manitoba. Good hay is at its best for feeding purposes when about a year old; after that time it rapidly deteriorates. Frozen, dusty, mow-burnt and musty hay are unsatisfactory and dangerous foods for horses and should never be used except in case of necessity and then

food either for horses or for other animals.

Wheat, although greatly liked by horses, is the most dangerous to them of all our common grains. A few pounds per day mixed with oats, will, however, improve the condition of many animals without risk of doing them harm.

Bran is a most useful and necessary article of diet for grain fed horses. When given regularly it is the veterinary surgeon's worst enemy and reduces his income even more rapidly than politics. As a food it is by itself of comparatively little use, especially since the adoption of the roller process in milling, but as an adjunct to other foods it is simply invaluable. When given as a mash, which ought to be at least once a week, it should be wetted with boiling water, carefully covered and allowed to cool considerably before feeding. Its principal value is, of course, due to its gently laxative properties, and during the summer its place may fairly well be taken by an allowance of green fodder. The latter, it is scarcely necessary to discuss here, as a general article of diet, nor will I attempt to deal with roots or ensilage, the usefulness of all being, of course, beyond question for horses as well as for other stock.



The Home-Coming of the Herd.

only with suitable precautions. Oat straw when clean and bright is an excellent fodder for horses, although, of course, not equal to hay in nutritive value. Wheat straw, especially in this country, is not sufficiently digestible for ordinary use, and when fed must be supplemented by bran or some other condiment of a laxative nature. Barley straw is, I think, even worse. I cannot recommend either millet or Hungarian grass as food for horses.

The oat is admitted by all practical men to be the best grain for horse feed, and this conclusion is strongly supported by chemical analysis. Like hay, oats are at their best when about one year old; they should be clean, full, and weigh heavy to the bushel. New oats are indigestible and irritate the bowels, and are consequently a somewhat dangerous article of diet. Musty oats produce diabetes and other diseases and should never be used, at least in a raw condition.

Barley, when fed with ordinary precautions, and particularly when boiled or parched, is a valuable food and by no means as dangerous as many would have us believe.

Indian corn, or corn, as it is generally termed, is rich in fats and as a flesh former cannot be excelled; it lacks, however, other constituents, and while useful as an adjunct, cannot be classed as a perfect

Linseed is a valuable condiment and has also nutritious qualities of a high order. It is generally given mixed with other food and may be fed whole, ground, boiled or steamed. The latter is perhaps the most suitable form, as the oil is not liberated and it is, therefore, more palatable. Salt should be furnished to all horses every day, either in the form of rock salt, left within reach, or by mixing a small quantity with the grain at each meal.

The cutting of fodder is undoubtedly a great saving, and should be adopted in all large studs of working horses, especially for the mid-day meal, when but little time is allowed the horse for mastication. Under such circumstances the grains may be advantageously mixed with the chaff or cut feed.

Opinions differ widely as to the benefits derived from crushing grain. The process has many strong advocates, and there is much to be said in its favor, from points of view both practical and theoretical. Personally and from experience I am inclined to feed whole oats to horses with sound mouths, but for young colts, old animals and those with decayed or irregular teeth, crushed grain is much more suitable. As regards quantity of food, it may be laid down as a general principle that the majority of horses in our farm stables are either over-fed or

under-fed. Some are always over-fed, some are always under-fed; I might enlarge indefinitely on this subject, but in sympathy with your weariness, will content myself with simply giving you the quantities of hay and oats, deemed by experts sufficient for working horses, under ordinary circumstances.

A GOOD RATION.

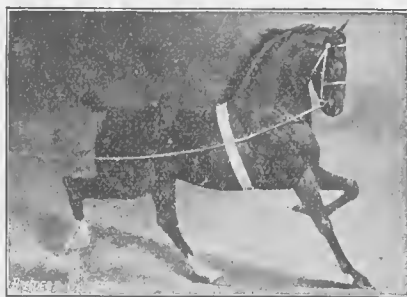
Of good sound hay, a horse receiving a liberal grain ration should not consume more than from 15 to 20 pounds per day. In many cases less will suffice. I find that of ordinary good upland prairie hay, my horses getting a fair ration of oats, average 17 pounds in each 24 hours, and that any more given them is simply wasted.

Of oats the daily allowance must vary with the amount of work performed, but no horse should have more than 15 pounds of oats per day, and this quantity is better given in four feeds than in three. Hay should, if practicable, be fed before oats, as it is more rapidly digested and passes out of the stomach more quickly. Water should always be given before feeding, otherwise, owing to the small size of the stomach, it will be certain to wash a considerable amount of the undigested food into the intestines, by which not only will a large amount of the nutriment be lost, but fermentation of the ingesta and irritation of the bowels, with serious consequences, are liable to be induced. As much time as possible should be allowed for the process of digestion, which goes on more rapidly and satisfactorily when the horse is at rest. Rupture of the stomach and even of the diaphragm have come under my personal observation as results of putting horses to work too soon after being fed.

GROOMING.

There are some duties connected with the care of horses in the stable which are by many either neglected or performed in a manner so perfunctory as to be of little real benefit to the animals concerned. Grooming is too often looked upon, even by those who should know better, as a sort of fancy process having for its object only an improvement in the appearance of the animal. It is, on the contrary, of the greatest importance to the health of a working horse that the dirt and scales should be removed from the skin, the pores opened and the sebaceous and sweat glands stimulated to perform their functions in proper manner. The most of the work should be done with the brush, with, of course, a liberal allowance of elbow grease. Curry combs when sharp are apt to irritate the skin, although this objection does not apply to some of the modern modifications of that time honored tool. The mane and tail should be thoroughly brushed from the roots out every day. Mud should not be touched when wet, but left to dry, and afterwards brushed out. By following this last rule and eschewing washing of legs, except perhaps in hot weather, much trouble with scratches and cracked heels will be avoided. The nostrils, eyes and dock may be sponged clean daily. The sheath in the horse should be regularly washed out. Washing horses all over is neither necessary nor advisable, except in cases of skin disease or where vermin are present. Horses coming in wet from work should receive prompt attention, whether the cause is rain or sweat. The best treatment is to rub them till dry, but this is, of course, not always possible. They may be left, after a good rubbing, with a layer of hay or straw between the skin and a loose blanket. Collars and saddles should not be removed immediately from horses when the latter are warm, as galls are very apt to result. Clipping

CAIRNBROGIE'S Great Stud



GRAHAM BROS., - Claremont, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

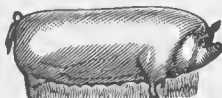
CLYDESDALE & HACKNEY HORSES

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

OAK GROVE FARM.

**SHORTHORN
CATTLE and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE
SWINE**



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longhurn, Man.

WILLOW SHADE STOCK FARM.

Number of young Bulls and a few good Cows in calf for sale. Barons Pride (Imp) first in his class at Winnipeg, 1899, Stock Bull.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Four Boars of February litters at \$7.00 each, second litters now coming will be sold at \$5.00 each. First come, first served. Two first prize Boars at head of herd. Pairs not akin.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa.

FOR GALLOWAYS

Apply to

**T. M. CAMPBELL,
Hope Farm,
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, Man**

—FOR SALE AT— FOREST HOME FARM A grand lot of young SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers



**ANDREW GRAHAM,
Roland, NPR. Carman, CPR. Pomeroy P.O., Man.**

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



Importer and breeder of

SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES, BARRED ROCKS and TOULOUSE GESE.

Seven Shorthorn Bulls, 4 Heifers from 2 months to 2 years old, sired by the famous Stock Bulls Lyndhurst 4th, 1st prize aged bull in 1900, 1st prize 3 year old in 1899, at Winnipeg two places ahead of the world renowned Judge, and Spicy Robin, a grand good 2 year old, of Watts breeding. My herd of Berkshires have won more premiums during the last five years than all the other herds in Western Canada at the three leading fairs, winning all the herd prizes except one, and I had a right to that. A right good lot of Boars and Sows constantly on hand for sale. Cotswold shearing Rams and Ram lambs for sale, all prize winners. This flock won \$83.00 out of \$140 against strong competition this year at Winnipeg. Also two prize winning Leicester Rams for sale. Barred Rocks of the best breeding. Call and see my stock or write for prices. Visitors always welcome.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs this year. I have a splendid pair of young huls, and swine of both sex, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

**J. A. CHAPMAN,
Beresford, Man.**

Importer and breeder.

Young and aged stock of both sexes for sale.

Lord Ingleside 6th, herd bull, secured 1st prize and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1900.



R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Females bred, and with calves at foot. Six young Bulls, growthy and full of quality. All by the imported bull

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.



ROSEBANK FARM

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg and Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few huls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—

A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P.O., Man.

JOHN WALLACE,

Cartwright, Manitoba.

Breeder of high-class

Herefords.

15 young Bulls for sale.



FOR SALE.

- 1 Shorthorn Bull, 4 yrs. - - \$ 50
- 1 Hereford Bull, 4 yrs. - - 50
- 1 Hereford Bull Calf, 10 mths.- 60
- 1 Hereford Cow, In Calf, 4 yrs. 100
- 2 Berkshire Boars, 1 & 2 yrs. 12 & 15

A number of young pigs of both sexes soon ready to ship. All bred from prize-winning stock.

Jas. M. EWENS, - Minnedosa, Man.
Lakeside Farm.

is useful in heavy coated horses called upon to do fast or heavy work during winter. It is best performed in early November, and I would strongly recommend leaving the hair on the legs below the elbows and stifles, as those parts cannot be clothed and do not sweat to any extent, while the hair is a great protection against cold and wet when outside. Clipped horses should be well clad in the stable and at all times when standing, even for short periods, in the open air. The clothing of unclipped horses is not a matter of great moment, provided their stables are comfortably warm. All clothing should be kept clean.

Horses require comfortable bedding; for this purpose wheat straw is considered the best, as it is certainly the cheapest and most convenient material in this province.

The feet must be kept clean and whether shod or not should be carefully picked out every morning. Thrush is a very common result of neglecting this simple precaution. I need hardly say that even this will fail to prevent trouble if the cleanliness of the floor is neglected. When horses are not shod the feet should be trimmed at least once a month.

Every stable should contain one or more loose boxes, not less than ten feet square. Other stalls should all be single, about five feet in width and nine or ten feet in length. The floors of such stalls should slope about one inch in sixty. By having each horse in his own stall and tying with a block, instead of, as is usual here, to a ring, many distressing accidents will be averted.

Army Remounts.

When presiding at the opening of the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, a well known agricultural authority, drew attention to the question of army remounts. Among other things, he referred to a statement made by General Trueman, Inspector General of Remounts, "that the horses found most successful in South Africa were a lot of Argentines, landed there at \$70 apiece." He said: "I think it will be found that this lot was a very exceptional one, and that the majority of them were a very different sort." He had himself been interested in a lot of Argentines sent to Africa and they turned out a very bad bargain, answering neither to bit nor leg. Principal Dewar, referring to the same subject, said he was a little surprised at what was said by General Trueman about the Argentine horses; it did not at all coincide with his observation—their horses, as far as he had ever seen, being such as were more likely to break their own necks or the necks of their riders than anything else.

It will be interesting later on to learn what the home authorities will say about the quality of the Strathcona Horse, whose fitness was so heartily recognized by Colonel Steele in our last issue. It has leaked out that most probably bad management while at Ottawa was the occasion of the mortality on ship board reported at the time, but since landing they have made their mark in no uncertain way.

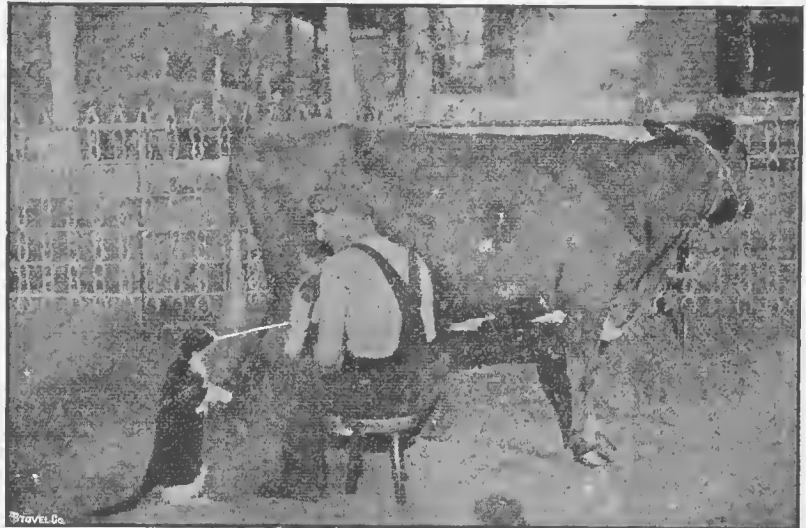
Vol. IV. of the Herd Book of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has just been issued by the secretary, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. It contains a copy of the constitution and by-laws, the reports of the 1899 and 1900 meetings and pedigrees of bulls from 1301 to 1786, and cows from 2065 to 2778. It is nicely gotten up and is uniform with the other volumes that have been issued.

Shorthorns in Scotland.

The Shorthorn interest in Scotland, in fact, it may be said, in the whole British islands, is every year getting more concentrated on the sale of the bull calves from the herds of Wm. Duthie, Collynie, and W. S. Marr, Uppermill. Only 32 in all were sold, one going as low as \$105, but the lot brought just \$10 less than \$25,000. Nothing succeeds like success, and these two able successors of Cruickshank are ever alert to pick up the very best of other men's breeding to recruit their own. The highest priced calf, Violet Victor, was sired by a white bull, Silver Plate. He is an April calf and made \$1,865. Silver Mist, another son of Silver Plate, was bought for W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, at \$1,750. Silver Bell, by same sire, was by many thought the best bull in the sale, and went to Geo. Harrison, a noted English breeder, for \$1,405. This was the twelfth calf of the famous Bright Belle, dam of Challenge Cup and five other notable bulls, the last of which, Bright Archer, was sold for \$6,000, to go to the United States. Two others, Heir of Fame, and Wanderer's Last, were bought by Mr. Campbell for Canada. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, also bid on sever-

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

The prize list for the Ontario Provincial Winter Show is just out. The show is now permanently located at Guelph, where large, commodious buildings have been erected close to the railroad. It will be held from December 11th to 14th, and will be a larger and better show than ever before. Besides liberal prizes for nearly all the breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, there are also prizes for dressed carcasses, the block test being extended to cattle this year. Nearly all the live stock associations offer special prizes. The Ontario Poultry Show holds its annual winter show at the same place and time. A most valuable feature of the prize list is the offering of a ten per cent. increase in the prize money won by any exhibitor who furnishes the secretary within 14 days after the close of the show, a written account of how his animals were bred and fed, giving, if possible, the exact cost of the food consumed. A special prize is also offered for the exhibitor furnishing the most valuable information in each department, i.e., cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. For full particulars, address the secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.



Milking Time.

al, and got Lord of the Manor at \$970. The Prince of Wales was competitor against W. D. Flatt for Silver Mist. One bull went to Ohio.

The following day drafts from three good herds were sold. From Gordon, of Newton, 21 head, average \$222. From Wilson, Pirrie's Mill, 21 head, at \$165, and from Captain Stirling, 21 head, \$164 each.

The next day 44 head from Messrs. Law, Mains of Sanquhar, averaged \$270. From Mr. Law, Holl, 19 head, average \$195. The great majority of these two days' offerings were youngsters and the entire list of prices shows the appreciation in which North of Scotland stock is held both at home, in England and on this continent.

In the county of Sussex the dairy Shorthorn herd of R. W. Hobes, for 41 head, made an average of \$200.

The annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association will be held at Guelph during the winter show.

A horse will live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water; 17 days without either eating or drinking; and only 5 days when eating solid food without drinking.

Shorthorns in the States.

One of the proofs of the healthy condition of the cattle market in the States is the steady maintenance of high figures for everything that shows the combination of individual quality and good breeding. A boom can be worked up for a short time, but when a market stays good all the time it is a sure sign of the times. Iowa has this year the biggest aggregate corn yield ever noted and it is doing its share to maintain stock values. At Des Moines, Martin Flynn, an old time breeder who keeps always to the fore with his reputation, averaged \$243 for 56 head. He sold two cows at \$600 each and three-year-olds up to \$400. Females are everywhere most in request. At another sale in Iowa females with Bates blood led, the much favored Scotch taking only second place. Wilhoit's 12 made an average of \$283. James & Son, for 19 head, averaged \$165, and a less known man clearing out sold 25 at an average of \$154. This lot was dehorned and not fed up to show condition. One bull made \$760.

Several cars of horses have lately been shipped from Gleichen, Alta., to the Ontario market.

Preparing for Winter.

The shortening days and cooler nights tell us that winter will soon be here. The late harvesting has taken the time of all hands on the farm, but it will be poor economy to neglect the preparation necessary for winter. One of the essential things that should not be forgotten is the comfort of the live stock. Live stock are bound to play an important role in the future of this country, and one cannot begin too soon to have the very best accommodation for them. In this connection we want to call attention to the article in this issue on "The Effect of Good Stabling." It is a strange thing, but everywhere one goes warm, comfortable stables will be found for the horses, but the cows run out around the straw stack. Now, during the winter, as a general thing, the horses "eat their heads off." Frequently there is no regular work for them and there is no return whatever for the labor bestowed upon them. If good cows in milk were in the places occupied by the horses and had the combing, brushing and feeding usually bestowed upon them, there would be some return. The work of the farm could go on then all the year around, or, if you don't want to "pull teats," steers could take the place of cows.

Now, don't run away with the idea that you must turn the horses out and put cows or steers in their places, but do get the idea to furnish all stock with as warm and comfortable quarters as the horses have if it is possible.

The fall pastures have been excellent, but the time is soon coming when the cows should be inside, prepare for this. If you haven't better accommodation and there are more horses than necessary to do what work there is to do, it might be well to turn some of them out and put cows in their place. If they are well fed they should add considerably to the keep of the house, and possibly it will be quite welcome this winter. Comfortable stabling and success in dairying go hand in hand. A milch cow will not respond in the milk pail to generous feed if she has to use up the most of that feed in keeping herself warm.

The calves want warm quarters also. The kind of treatment they get the first winter in a very large measure determines their future success. See that their quarters are warm and comfortable and that they have choice hay and a few pounds of crushed grain a day. Don't let them rustle for themselves on straw. Their growth will be stunted if they do and they will be injured for life. Their young stomachs cannot digest such unnutritious food as the straw is likely to prove this year, nor can they stand the extreme cold of our winters without protection. To many this may seem idle talk, that no man in his senses would treat calves in this way, but it is not so. One has only to knock around this country very little to learn that the proper management has to be learned from the first principles up. Now is the time to prepare for this. Get good quarters ready and be prepared to give feed as soon as the frost spoils the extra growth of grass and grain that has been so abundant this fall. Don't wait until the animals have run out for weeks eating dried up, frozen grass, that has but little nourishment in it and lost many pounds of the extra flesh they have lately laid on. Begin in time and keep this flesh on the animals.

The breeding of English Thoroughbred horses is to be begun on a large scale in the Orange River Colony, South Africa, where the conditions are regarded as highly favorable.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN. BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.
My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.
Correspondence solicited. Prices right.



Farmers' Live Stock
EAR LABELS \$1.50.
Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad. R. W. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONT

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.
A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One imported Stallion and some very choice mares and fillies for sale. Two imported Bull calves and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Some good young boars, fit for service. Prize winners. Prices reasonable for quality.

A. B. POTTER, - Montgomery, Assa.

Maple Grove Farm

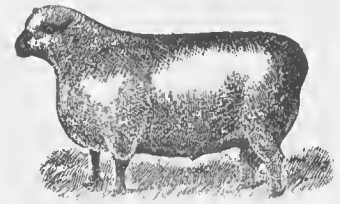
D. E. CORBETT, breeder of
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock always for sale. Have a nice bunch of ram and ewe lambs for sale. My sheep are from the well-known breeders John Campbell and Hamner & Sons, Ontario. Address—Swan Lake P.O., Man.

Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to
H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN. J. A. S. Macmillan Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."
Ayrshires include many winners at leading fairs.
ED. T. PETAR, Sourla, Man.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Shorthorn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615)—28057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.) These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

Poland Chinas OF UP-TO-DATE BREEDING



Have some fine early Spring Boars and Glits, sired by Manitoba Chief, (1221) and Bob Place, (1444) for sale, that in quality and price will satisfy the most discriminating buyers. Some fall Glits of equal merit. Recent additions of newly imported blood ranks my herd amongst the foremost in the country. Also two extra good 2-year-old Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale cheap.

Write your wants.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

LEICESTERS

RAM LAMBS BREEDING EWES

For sale, 40 Ram lambs and 7 shearlings. As I am short of room, will also sell about 50 breeding Ewes of A1 quality, age from 1 to 4 shears, all good, sound and strong sheep. 200 to choose from. Prices right. See them, or apply

ALEX D. GAMLEY, Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man



J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application, P.O. Box 483

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM



Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.

W. S. LISTER,
Middlechurch P.O., 7 miles N. of W'peg.
Telephone,

First Auction Sale of Canadian Pure-Bred Stock.

The success that has attended the annual auction sales of pure-bred stock in England and Scotland has set Canadians thinking that there should be no reason why such sales could not be a success here. Several breeders have tried auction sales and met with considerable success, though they always ran a risk of having a poor attendance of buyers and a poor sale. A breeder is not likely to continue an annual sale if the prices realized are below what could be secured by private sale. This has been the sticking point, no breeder feeling that his purse was long enough to stand the drain that might be made upon it before such a system could be firmly established.

Co-operation, however, is likely to solve the difficulty. What was too heavy for one breeder to do alone is about to be accomplished by the breeders uniting, and with the assistance of the new Dominion Live Stock Commissioner. There was a time when cheese was sold by private sale, but of late years the auction plan has been adopted, and proves most successful. As Canada has come to the front with her cheese, there is no reason why she should not do so with her pure-bred stock and adopt the auction method of selling, which has proven so successful in other lines. Advantage was taken of the presence of numerous breeders at the Ottawa Fair to hold a meeting to discuss this important question. Everyone seemed favorable to the establishing of annual auction sales; they felt that they were the right thing, but there were difficulties that must be guarded against. The sale must not be the dumping ground of inferior animals that could not be sold by private sale. A committee was appointed to arrange for a suitable place, choose a date and formulate rules and regulations. This committee have decided to hold the first sale at Ottawa on the 7th of February, 1901.

Mr. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, says that already more animals have been offered than can be sold in two days. A committee has been appointed to examine the animals offered and to select only those that will be a credit to the sale and likely to make it known for quality rather than quantity. It may take a little time to establish the reputation of these sales for quality and high merit, but once that is established success is assured, as buyers will attend from a distance, because they know there will be good stock present. The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner is doing all he can to further the success of the sale. The Farmer will await with interest the result of the sale and if it is a success, and there is no reason why it will not be, why cannot such sales be successfully introduced in the west?

Big Kansas City Show.

About 1,000 head of Shorthorns and Herefords were collected at Kansas City for prize competition and sale. They were from all the best herds for hundreds of miles around, and the attendance of interested visitors was great in proportion. There were three days' sales and prices were better the last day than the first, females always making a higher average than the males. The highest priced male was an Iowa bred yearling, sold at \$1,000. The highest priced female, a cow from H. F. Brown's herd, Minneapolis, made \$900. In three days 144 head of Shorthorns sold at an average of \$317. The show will continue another week, when the sales will proceed till the whole are cleared off.

Sale of Ranch Horses at Toronto.

A consignment of ranch horses from the west was sold by auction at Grand's Repository, Toronto, on Oct. 19th and 20th. We are indebted to Mr. Smith, the proprietor of Grand's, for the following prices realized by this consignment:—

Ponies under 14 hands:—

16 sucklings—\$12 to \$19 each.

10 yearlings—\$13 to \$23.

54 mares and geldings, 2 to 8 years old—\$20 to \$45 each.

Draught Bred Horses—

15 sucklings—\$23 to \$45 each.

25 two and three year olds—\$40 to \$80 each.

7 yearlings—\$23 to \$50 each.

1 four year old block—\$90.

15 brood mares, 6 to 10 years—\$40 to \$80.

1 well-broken saddle horse, 15½ hands, roan gelding, 6 years—\$150.

Every head was actually sold; nothing left over.

Commenting upon this sale, Mr. Smith says:—"There is no doubt that as a beginner this was a very successful sale, considering the rather inferior and mixed lot we received. Many of them were bad colors and in poor condition. In every case the good colors and plump, well-made ones were in great demand and the

Really Now



Aren't TWENTY-FOUR issues of such a journal as The Nor'-West Farmer worth

ONE DOLLAR OF ANY MAN'S MONEY?

bidding was very brisk. We hope this will lead to an extensive trade with the Northwest Territories, as horses are getting scarce here, especially draught bred blocks, and there is no limit to the demand if properly advertised. If you can make it known to your readers that we have facilities for handling and a first-class market for disposing of any number of ranch bred horses, they would be very glad of the information, as we have had a great many letters from the west at different times asking us for information in this line."

North of England Clydesdale Sales.

The noted horse breeding farm at Seaham Harbor has passed from the Marquis of Londonderry to a limited company under the same manager, Mr. Brydon. Its annual sale took place on Oct. 16th, when 61 head, mostly foals and young stock, sold at an average of \$265. One foal made \$420 and a 2-year-old colt \$1,680.

At South Acomb 37 head of Clydesdales averaged over \$200. One mare made \$520. The North of England has always been noted for its breeding of draft horses and these two studs are examples of Clydesdale quality equal to the best in Scotland.

One of the largest London retail firms has been heavily fined for selling American ham as Canadian.

Americans and the English Turf.

It was generally thought that English jockeys could give pointers to all the world in the matter of horse racing. But Tod Sloane went over and showed them a new style, by means of which he beat the best jockeys in England. He sat much further forward than the English riders and it has been found by actual test that a rider so perched, besides being easier on the horse's wind, enables the horse to make from four to seven inches longer stride than if he rode in the good old English style. The result of this is that Yankee jockeys have had a great run of engagements and the English are training their younger jockeys to ride American fashion.

By recent telegraphic advices it appears that the English turfmen were not so ready to accept American methods as was at first thought. The rivalry between the two nations led to a match between a crack English horse, ridden and trained by an Englishman, and an equally well-known American racer, trained and ridden by an American. J. L. Neumann's English horse, Eager, ridden by M. Cannon, was matched against J. A. Drake's American horse, Royal Flush, ridden by L. Rieff, and was run over the Hurst Turf Club's course, on October 27th. The race was for a stake of \$2,500, to which had been added by the Hurst Turf Club an historic Ascot cup, valued at \$5,000. Eager won in a canter by three lengths. The betting was 7 to 4 on Eager. Each horse carried 126 pounds.

A Caution.

Owing to the grain standing out in stook so long this year and being thoroughly washed with rain, a large share of the soluble feeding matter usually found in the straw and upon which stock do so well, will have been washed out. The feeding value of the straw upon which so many depend to "winter" their stock will therefore be very low, and unless some amount of grain, or hay, is fed, there is bound to be a lot of poor cattle in the spring, and also a lot of sick ones. Unless this precaution is taken our veterinary column will be filled with enquiries about weak animals and stomach troubles. The animals will fill themselves with a lot of indigestible matter in the desire to satisfy the cravings of hunger. They eat plenty, but they cannot get sufficient nourishment out of it. Derangement of the stomach is bound to follow. What is the remedy? Give at least one good feed of hay a day and also feed a few pounds of crushed grain a day, a little salt along with it will help. Forewarned is to be forearmed.

Great preparation is being made for a very large show at the Fat Stock Show to be held December 1-8, at Chicago.

At the Indiana State fair the Collynie bull, Brave Archer, which cost \$6,200, was first in the aged class. He is the widest bull between the forelegs in the world and carries great weight on short legs.

A cow belonging to F. H. Janes, of Gladys, Alberta, has made a perhaps unparalleled breeding record. She has had eight calves in two and a half years, once twins and twice triplets. So at least says a respected Calgary exchange.



COURTSHIP.

"Etiquette of Courtship," just out. A few of the chapters—Courtship Made Easy, Courtship of a Proud Young Lady, Love Letters, How to Win Favor, Wedding Etiquette, Church Weddings, etc. Postpaid 10c. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

Afraid They Would Die.

About four years ago I took from the livery stable the horse that you would not have given five dollars for. I started feeding him Herbageum and in two months' time was offered \$80 for him. It will cure scratches, clean out lice and bots and put life in a horse and give him a fine glossy coat. As an economizer of food it is first-class, as I find that straw with Herbageum is just as good as hay without it. Results are so satisfactory that I am determined never to be without it.

Two years ago I had nine cows in such poor condition that I was afraid they would die on my hands. Having had good results with Herbageum on horses I started feeding it to the cows, and in a month's time sold one of them for beef. I fed it to them all last winter, milking them all through the season, and they came out fat for beef in the spring. By using it an animal can be fattened in one-third of the time that is required when it is not used. It not only keeps a cow in good order, but we have also found an increase in the milk, which is of a richer quality and sweeter taste. This year we made more butter from six cows than we did two years ago from nine, besides which we can churn more quickly and the butter is more solid in the working. One of my neighbors had a sick cow, they thought she was going to die. I went home and got some Herbageum in a cup and gave it to her from my hand, in about half an hour she was on her feet eating.

I used it with whey for calves, and they did splendidly, and with skim milk and Herbageum they did just as well as on warm milk without it. It keeps them free from lice and their bowels in good order.

I had three hogs that were so stiff in the legs that they could hardly walk. Herbageum cured them. It keeps hogs in good health and appetite and clean in the skin. Anyone will be surprised in the weight of a young pig that has been fed Herbageum. A hog can be fattened in less time and with less feed, and a person will double his money in the weight.

I used Herbageum all last winter for my hens and they laid all through the winter. They not only laid more eggs, but the eggs were larger. It keeps poultry free from lice and they fatten quicker for market. Young chickens will grow quicker, and it cannot be beat for young turkeys, either for growth or for fattening.—Henry Bedard, Alexandria, Ont.

HERBAGEUM is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 835 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN & AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Yorkshires, Berkshires, Shropshires.

NOVEMBER OFFERING

2 Ayrshire Bulls
25 Shearling & Ram Lambs
80 Fall Pigs all littered since summer fairs

PIGS ALL AGES—BOTH BREEDS.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorksire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 80 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



Yorkshires.

Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm offer for sale a few choice pure-bred Yorkshire boars and sows six months old. Address Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm, Barnardo P. O., Man.

Hazel Rigg Holsteins

BULLS FOR SALE.

CORNELIUS TEAKE, first prize yearling at Winnipeg and Brandon; STANLEY TEAKE, first prize calf under six months at Winnipeg; two choice bulls, good enough to head any herd. TEMPEST 3rd's CLOTHILDE, our 4-year-old stock bull, sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.

These are the kind to buy. Write for particulars as to breeding, etc.

Jas. GLENNIE & SON, Longburn, Man.

SHORTHORNS COTSWOLDS

2½ miles from station. Box 492, Killarney, Man.

are what we are breeding, and if you want anything in our line you may find it to your advantage to try us before buying elsewhere. D. HYSOP & SON

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 SHORTHORN FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to—

JOHN S. ROBSON.
Manitou, Man.



ABERDEEN STOCK FARM.



130 Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

40 Shorthorn Cattle (OF GREAT VARIETY)

30 Scotch Stag Hounds.

Aged and Young Stock of all kinds for sale.

A. B. FLEMING, BRANDON, MAN.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

For Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs.

The best medicine made for horses

You will have to Hurry



If you want some of those Young Berkshires. Orders are coming in. I have pigs farrowed in April, May, June, July, August and September, and at graduated prices from \$5.00 up. There is no better blood in America. They are bred from prize winning boars and sows, and are in good thrifty growing condition. All correspondence answered promptly.

Address— J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Topa-man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get.

This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.
BUFF WYANDOTTES.
BUFF LACED POLANDS.
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Young stock for sale.
Eggs in Season.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.



A lot of nice, lengthy YOUNG BERKSHIRES,

Both sex, pairs and trios, no kin. Prices to suit the crops.

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels (Beauties.)

M. B. Turkeys from my prize winners.

A FEW SPLENDID TOULOUSE GESE.

Wm. Kitson. Burnside, Man.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

K. McIvor, of Virden, visited the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, lately, and bought the bull calf, Strathcona, and a pair of Yorkshire pigs. The calf, Captain Jack, son of the \$1,350 cow, Mildred 6th, has been sold to J. Graham, Carberry.

O. H. Smith, Lamerton, Alta., has purchased the white Shorthorn yearling bull, Crimson Sirdar, from H. O. Ayeard, of Middlechurch. This is a promising young bull. He won first in his class and sweepstakes in the C. P. R. class at Winnipeg. He also won sweepstakes at the Kildonan show this fall.

The Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, purchased through Wm. Linton, Aurora, a lot of choice Shorthorns, mainly from the herd of the late Talbot Crosbie, Ardferd Abbey, Ireland, which are now in quarantine at Quebec and will in due course be taken to Mr. Mulock's farm in North York. It is understood that Mr. Mulock proposes to have there a breeding farm from which to sell young stock for the improvement of the breed among the farmers around.

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont Stock Farm, writes: "I never had a better herd, and in my two trips to Ontario in July and September have seen no herd to compare with my 57 head on grass alone. I have 17 sucking calves, the get of Crown Jewel 16th, and a few from Prince Alpine (imp.). Recent purchases have been the heifer, Superba 8th, from Walter Lynch, in calf to Scottish Canadian. The 8-year-old cow, Medora 12th, from Thos. Russell, of Exeter. She has raised five calves (four of them selling for \$1,400), and calves again this month to an imported bull. I also have a 3-year-old cow at present in quarantine. At the local shows of Kildonan and Stonewall bulls, with one and two crosses of my old imported stock bulls, have been sweepstakes winners. This shows the prepotency of the foundation stock, having used in succession three half-brothers, all sons of Gravesend:—Lancer, of the Bessie family; President, of the Maid of Promise tribe; and Gravesend's Heir II, one of the Fanny B.'s of Bruces, with Goldfinder and Earl of March as grandsire and great grandsire. No wonder the greatest show bull and getter of his time in the west. If I remember rightly, the experts, sent out by the local government with an idea of a Manitoba exhibit of live stock, at the World's Fair, Chicago, could only recommend Knittel's Coach horse, my filly (twice sweepstakes winner at Winnipeg over 27 imported mares), bred and raised here, and the old champion, Gravesend's Heir II. Mine have gone the way of all flesh, but their quality (and quantity) is still maintained at their home. I have sold over \$4,000 worth of pure bred stock between this and last year's show and have done a missionary business too. I sold a bull to a farmer at Kildonan and another to a farmer of St. Paul municipality. In these conservative districts a pure bred bull is almost unknown since Hudson Bay times; another bull has gone out in a boat to an Icelandic settlement on Lake Winnipeg. I do not publish sales or praise a beast unduly (after it is sold), as I might run into trouble by saying a beast was either the best or worst I ever bred, and I find my life insurance policy quite heavy enough every April."

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

Calculus.

Subscriber, Alta.: "I have a pony mare, 6 years old. She seems all right every way but for her water, which she passes very often, and which is often quite bloody, especially after a little bit of a hard run. She is only used for saddle work; does not have much to do the most of the time. Is well taken care of; on the grass during fine days and hay and a little chop night and morning, but I cannot get her fat and her coat is rough. Her teeth are all right and I have tried several condition powders on her without any appreciable effect."

Answer.—Your mare shows symptoms of a calculus, or stone in the bladder. You should have her examined by a veterinary surgeon, who will remove the stone if one is found.

Paraplegia.

W. North, Franklin, Man.: "I have a pig that has lost the power of its hind legs. It does not seem to be in any pain and eats well, but its hind legs and tail are cold. I have been feeding wheat sheaves. Would that cause the trouble? What would you advise me to do with it?"

Answer.—The pig is suffering from paraplegia, or paralysis of the hind part of the body. This may have been brought on by feeding on wheat, as this is very constipating to pigs, and severe constipation sometimes induces reflex paralysis. There is not much chance of your pig recovering, and I would advise you to butcher it. Should you prefer to treat it, begin by giving a large dose of castor oil, two to four ounces; change the diet to potatoes and other vegetables, and give it twice a day 5 grains of powdered nuxvomica.

Lameness—Hernia.

N. Gregory, Cartwright, Man.: "1. Mare 12 years old, while breaking with her the summer of 1899 went suddenly lame in front leg; think she stumbled over a stone. She got over her lameness last winter, been working her to about middle of July this summer, when she started getting lame in same leg again. Cannot tell exactly where lameness is. Was told it was in the shoulder, as she points her foot out when standing as if resting it. 2. Horse colt 2½ years old, when born noticed a small lump at navel about the size of an egg; has been growing larger ever since, and is now as big as a tea-cup. Was told it was a rupture. Will it hurt him for work and can it be cured?"

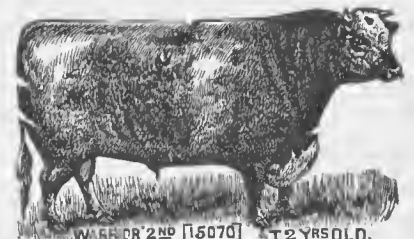
Answer.—1. The lameness is probably in the foot. Pare the foot out and level it



for catalogue. Office and factory—9th Street.

BRANDON PUMP WORKS,
H. Cater, Prop. Box 410, Brandon, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



**FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF
YOUNG SHORTHORN CATTLE**

(25 Bulls and 25 Heifers)

From 1 to 3 years' old; Bulls 12 to 15 months' old, all sired by Sittytton Stamp (imp.) All cattle sold will be delivered freight free as far west as Calgary, in February or March, at our risk.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.

WM. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

Breeder of

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, Tamworths.

Young and aged stock of above breeds always on hand. Six splendid bull calves and young sows at reasonable rates. Parties met by appointment at Rosser.

**SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF
LARGE ENGLISH - - BERKSHIRES**



At Winnipeg Industrial, 1899. Herd headed by three first-class boars—Perfection (4760), Proud Victor (4601) and Prince (4690). A few sows fit to breed; also some choice September pigs, both sexes, for sale. I am also booking orders for spring pigs from the best lot of sows I ever had at one time. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited.

R. MCKENZIE, - High Bluff, Man.

SHORTHORNS, B P ROCKS

NINE BULL CALVES

For Sale **SEVERAL FINE HEIFERS**

50 to 60 B. P. ROCKS

(strong, well-marked cockerels).

My herd consists of 40 animals, headed by Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

WALTER JAMES - Rosser, Man.



A QUICK, SHARP CUT

hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear

Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE**

is the safest. Quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four

sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear.

Most humane method of dehorning known.

Look highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

Owned and Manufactured by R. H. MCKENNA, V.S., Picton, Ont.

The late A. C. Brosin's Patent.

carefully. The object is to get a natural bearing upon the surface of the ground. If one side of the hoof is longer than the other it strains the ligaments of the joints and causes soreness. The lameness of your mare may have been caused in this way. When paring the foot examine it for corns or any other condition likely to cause lameness, and if found correct it.

2. Your colt has rupture at the navel (umbilical hernia). This is not a dangerous condition and will not hurt him for work. It can be cured by a surgical operation.

Sweeny.

J. G. L., Bellegarde, Assa: "Colt 4 years old, broken in last spring. Whilst breaking deep with him, he got sweenied. As soon as I noticed it I let him off work, and he has been running out all summer. I washed the shoulder with salt water every night and then dried it off. Every third night I applied acid liniment. There is quite a hollow in the shoulder yet, and I would like you to tell me if I can get it up and what to do. The skin is quite loose. I am backsetting with him and two more on a 14-inch walking plow, all heavy horses."

Answer.—Plowing is the worst kind of work you can put a sweenied horse at. Light work will benefit, but heavy work injures such a case. Get the following from a druggist and rub it into the affected part for five minutes. Powdered cantharides, half an ounce; lard, four ounces. Mix. The next day after applying this wash the shoulder with soap and warm water and smear it with lard. Repeat this application once a week for several times, or until the wasted muscle recovers its tone.

Worms in Large Intestine.

F. J. D., Snowflake: "We have seven work horses that have not been working very hard during the past summer, and for the last six weeks have not worked one-fourth of the time. They are very thin and low-spirited. I have been feeding them lately on oat sheaves, before that they got three times a day a gallon and a half of good oats each and were otherwise well taken care of. 1. What is wrong with them? 2. Do you think it is those small worms, commonly called pin worms? We are rather inclined to think so, on account of seeing some at odd times passed by the horses. If it is worms, what is the very best recipe for their extermination? We have fed hay which came out of a slough, which had a lot of old hay mixed with the good. Do you think that would be the cause of the worms breeding?"

Answer.—There is good reason to believe that the cause of the trouble with your horses is the presence of worms in their large intestines. These worms are small, but are sometimes present in countless numbers, causing loss of condition, staring coat, weakness, and in extreme cases even death. Horses infest each other in this way. An infested horse is passing thousands of the eggs of these worms with his dung, and these eggs are washed by the rain into the sloughs, remaining suspended in the water, or adhering to the stalks of the marsh grasses. Other horses then become infested by drinking the slough water or eating the infected grass or hay.

To get rid of the worms is not very easy, as they are situated far back in the intestinal tract and medicines are well diluted before they reach them. In treating for worms, begin by emptying the bowels by a dose of laxative medicine, such as a pint and a half of raw linseed oil, and feeding the horse nothing but a little bran mash. When he is purging give him the following, well shaken up in

a pint of milk: Santonine, half an ounce; oil of turpentine, two ounces. This is for a heavy horse. A small horse should have a proportionately smaller dose. Two hours after the horse may be put on his usual feed, and twice daily should have the following powder mixed in his feed: Powdered sulphate of copper, one drachm; white arsenic, five grains; gentian, one quarter of an ounce. When a week has elapsed repeat the former treatment followed by the powders.

Swelling in the Throat.

A Subscriber, Southern Alberta: "A cow has a swelling from the ear down to the throat and she breathes heavily. At times this becomes much worse and she breathing very heavy. She has been this way a year and a half, but eats well and is always in good condition. What is wrong and is the disease contagious? She is always running in a bunch."

Answer.—The situation of this swelling corresponds to the parotid gland, one of the organs whose function is to secrete the saliva. Should this gland become swollen from any cause the symptoms would be similar to what you describe. There is a possibility that the swelling of the gland is caused by the presence of the germs of either tuberculosis or of lumpy jaw. Either of these germs is a frequent cause of swellings about the throat, but at this distance it is impossible to say what the cause of the swelling may be. However, the disease is at present purely a local trouble and even if tuberculosis is present, there is no danger of contagion while in its present form. Should an abscess form and a discharge of matter take place, the cow should be at once isolated.

Difficulty in Breeding.

E. A. S., Knee Hill Valley, Alta.: "My cows are constantly coming in; some have been served five and six times; some have gone six months, then come in again. It seems a common thing with every one. Can you explain the cause and give some advice what to do?"

Answer.—One would need to be a seer to answer your question correctly, and I fear I can give you little help in the matter. There are "off" seasons in breeding just as there are in wheat or fruit raising, and the reason why is still to be explained. Don't forget that the bull is of equal importance with the cow, and, if your bull is old or you have too many cows for him, the cause of your difficulty may lie there.

Injured Stifle.

J. C., Newdale, Man.: "1. What can be done for a sucking colt that has a swelling on his stifle caused by being accidentally prodded by a manure fork? This happened about four months ago. The part swelled, broke and discharged and healed up. The colt is now lame and the part is swollen. 2. I have a 2-year-old colt. About four months ago a small pimple resembling a wart appeared on left side behind shoulder blade. It is now about the size of an egg cup and discharging matter. What can be done for it?"

Answer.—1. The swelling should be blistered. Rub in the following for five minutes: Powdered cantharides, one drachm; lard, six drachms. Mix. First clip off the hair, then rub this in briskly. Tie the colt up so that he can't bite the part, and in twenty-four hours wash it off and smear with lard. Repeat the blister in ten days or a fortnight.

2. Cauterize the sore with a solution of antimony applied with a feather. Protect the surrounding skin by previously smearing it with lard.



Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Crystal City, Dec. 10, 1898.

S. S. Mayer, Cartwright.

Dear Sir,—My manager, Mr. Yule, has been using your medicines at Prairie Home Stock Farm for some time past, and speaks very highly of their efficiency.—THOS. GREENWAY.

Prepared only by S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Alton, A. L.	Sydney.
Baker, G. P.	Russell.
Braund, F. J.	Wawanesa.
Brocken, G. E.	Clan William.
Clark, J. L.	Russell.
Coote, H. L.	Minnedosa.
Cook, W. S.	Virde.
Coxe, S. A.	Braudon.
Cruickshanks, J. G.	Deloraine.
Dann, J.	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Elliot, H. James	Brandon.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Fowler, J.	Souris.
Goiley, J. S.	Treherne.
Graham, N.	Dauphin.
Harrison, W.	Glenboro.
Hatton, J.	Alexander.
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg.
Hilliard, W. A.	Minnedosa.
Hilton, G.	Portage la Prairie.
Hodgins, J.	Newdale.
Hurt, W. N. J.	Belmont.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Johnston, H. J.	McGregor.
Lake, W. H.	Miami.
Lawson, R.	Shoal Lake.
Leslie, W.	Melita.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, W.	Boissevain.
Lipsett, R. C.	Brandon.
Livingstone, A. M.	Melita.
Marshall, R. G.	Griswold.
Martin, W. E.	Winnipeg.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, J. D.	Manitou.
McKay, D. H.	Wawanesa.
McKenzie, G. A.	Neepawa.
McLoughry, R. A.	Moosomin.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Robinson, P. E.	Emerson.
Roe, J. S.	Neepawa.
Rombough, M. B.	Morden.
Routledge, J. W.	Macgregor.
Rowcroft, S. V.	Birtle.
Rutherford, J. G.	Portage la Prairie.
Smith, H. D.	Winnipeg.
Shoults, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Snider, J. H.	Emersou.
Stevenson, C. A.	Reston.
Stevenson, J. A.	Carman.
Swenerton, W.	Carberry.
Taylor, W. R.	Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, S. J.	Winnipeg.
Torrance, F.	Winnipeg.
Waldon, T.	Killarney.
Walker, J. St. C.	Minto.
Welch, J.	Roland.
Whaley, H. F.	Glenboro.
Whimster, M.	Hamiota.
Williamson, A. E.	Winnipeg.
Young, J. M.	Rapid City.
Young, M.	Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

FRED. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



A "Model Dairy" at the Pan-American Exposition.

Aside and distinct from the regular cattle exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, it has been decided to conduct a model dairy throughout the entire six months of the exposition. This dairy is to be composed of four or five representatives of each of the breeds of milch cows laying claim to merit along dairy lines. Plans are being made to have eight or nine breeds represented in the model dairy, and nearly all of the live stock associations have given assurance of their fullest co-operation in this matter, and have generously offered to place at the disposal of the exposition the animals which shall form this model dairy. The stable in which the cattle will be kept will be one that is equipped with the most up to date appliances, particularly with regard to hygienic and sanitary conditions.

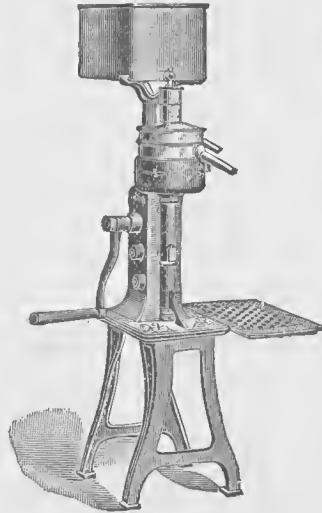
It is not the plan to force these cows unduly to see how much can be produced during this time, but to see what they will do under absolutely uniform conditions, as nearly normal as it may be possible to make them on the exposition grounds. The work will be conducted by men of much experience in feeding and handling dairy animals, under rules which will be formulated for the government of this dairy. Only such changes shall be made during the six months as shall be especially calculated to prove the superiority of some particular breed, and when these changes are made with a view to establishing some new characteristic of some breed, all other animals in the dairy will be placed under exactly the same conditions, and careful record kept as to their performance under these conditions. Accurate data will be kept as to the amount of food consumed, its cost, its nutritive value, and also the milk product as to the amount and quality.

Never in this country has such a long test of so many animals of different breeds been conducted, and it would seem that much valuable data could be obtained from an experiment of this kind. Those particularly interested in this matter can obtain the details of the management of the dairy by addressing F. A. Converse, Superintendent of Live Stock, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Farmer has just received a copy of a report of two meetings of the Butter and Cheese Makers of New Zealand, held there a few months ago. It will be in the recollection of many of our dairy readers that Canada has had the honor of supplying that far distant colony with three expert dairy teachers in the persons of Messrs. McEwen, Ruddick and Kinsella. Mr. Ruddick has since resigned his position as dairy superintendent for New Zealand and returned to Canada. Mr. Kinsella has taken his position as superintendent, and Mr. McEwen is still in dairy business. The report of these meetings covers 75 pages and it shows that there, as here, the making of good butter and cheese is not a very easy task. The papers and discussions were of a decidedly practical character and some of the points brought out were as vital to Manitoba as to New Zealand. We may in future issues find space for some interesting quotations from this valuable report.

You Want CREAM!

That's what you're after. [You want to get all of it from the milk, and you want it of first-class quality.] That's where the



SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS

Come in. They not only get all the cream, but they get it in better condition—smoother, of finer quality, more churnable—than any other Separator. That means that they make more butter and better butter. That's why the thousands of money-making dairymen who use the Sharples claim that it is not only the best Separator made, but it is the best investment they ever made. Get one on trial, and see what you think about it. It's a time-saver as well as a money-maker.

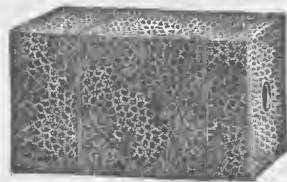
Send for Catalogue No. 73.

The Sharples Co.

28-30-32 S. CANAL STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

P. M. Sharples,

WEST CHESTER, PA.
U. S. A.



FREE CAMERA

Complete with outfit and instructions. Takes a picture 2x2 in., and any person can learn to do it in a few hours by following the instructions. Outfit consists of 1 Camera, 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo., 1 Printing Frame, 1 Developing Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 set Directions, 1 Toning Tray, 1 pkg. Fixing Powder, 1 pkg. Silver Paper, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper. Camera and outfit securely packed in a neat box and sent all charges paid for selling only 10 Scarf Pins at 15 cents each. These Pins are beautifully Gold finished, in different patterns and set with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are fine value, and for that reason very easy to sell. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money and your Camera will be sent, all charges paid. The Gem Pin Co., Box 1104, Toronto, Can.



"When Buying, Why not
Get the Best?"

Mikado Cream Separators

ARE UNEXCELLED

In ease of Running, Clean Skimming and Simplicity of Construction. A little child can turn it.

MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO. Ltd., 151 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg.

Argentine Butter.

Few people have any idea of the extent and richness of the vast plains drained by the River Plate and its tributaries. The only State of the American union that can be contrasted with Argentina is Texas, where hundreds of thousands of acres are owned by single individuals. But Argentina has many millionaire land owners, who let their land to imported Italian laborers, by whose agency Argentina has been lifted to a very high place as a wheat growing country. The money got in this way those wealthy landowners have spent lavishly on the best foreign stock that money could buy. Their sheep and cattle are well known on the English markets. And now it is reported that they have made a decided start in the dairy industry as well. They are working very quietly in the meantime. They do not parade their products on the world's markets, but are shipping their butter in a frozen state to London, unsalted. There it is made up as Normandy or Irish and sells at a good figure. As they gather confidence and skill they are pretty certain to offer it in their own name. The check on their importation of live stock caused by the foot and mouth quarantine may be continued for some time, but in their butter industry they are breaking out in a new place.

Brandon creamery has made 126,000 pounds of butter this season.

Fairplay creamery has 82,000 pounds to its credit up to the 1st of October.

Macgregor creamery closed down early in October, but since then Mr. Gilroy had an urgent order for 2,500 lbs. from British Columbia, and has started again, offering farmers at the rate of 18 cents for their cream.

R. A. Lister & Co., of 232 King St., Winnipeg, have sold out their interest in the celebrated "Melotte" cream separators to a company who will trade under the name and style of "The Melotte Cream Separator Co., Limited." Their address will be 243 King St., Winnipeg, and the manager will be C. C. Macdonald, the late Dairy Commissioner to the provincial government.

At the recent London Dairy Show the cow taking the highest number of points was a non-pedigreed Shorthorn, far too "skinny" for English taste. She gave 70 lbs. of milk in a day, which made 2 lbs. 11 ozs. butter. One cow exhibited had made 4 lbs. 5 ozs. in a day in last August, but had dropped to 2 lbs. 5 ozs. at this show. A Jersey 257 days in milk gave 40 lbs. milk, a most excellent yield.

A clever school teacher down in Kansas after studying with great care the dairy work of his neighborhood, made up his mind to give up school keeping and go in for dairying. He bought the best cows he could get in the neighborhood, fed and managed them carefully and came out with an average of \$65 per cow for the year. When offered a good position as a school principal he declined saying he had something better on hand.

The most expensive article in the dairy is ignorance. We hear constantly about dairymen being humbugged in one way and another by men that know they can make money out of their ignorance. The man that reads to some purpose becomes in a short time too well instructed to be caught by any flimsy argument that the sharper may employ. To-day as of old there are men going through the country and making a good living out of the credulity of farmers.

GREAT SATISFACTION!

COOK'S CREEK, October 29th, 1900.

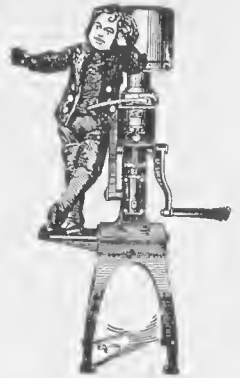
CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
WINNIPEG.

Gentlemen,—One year and a half ago I bought a De Laval Alpha Baby Separator from you, and have used it every day since that time; and am pleased to say that it is easy to run, skims perfectly clear (whether the milk is warm or cold), that it is easy to wash and manage, and that it is the best investment I ever made in any farm machinery. I am also pleased to say that, although it has been used constantly in that time, it has not required one cent repairs, and, in my opinion, any man milking four cows or more cannot afford to be without one.

Yours truly,

GEO. MILLER.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



Canadian Dairy Supply Co. ²³⁶ KING ST. Winnipeg
GENERAL AGENTS.

**LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID
(NON-POISONOUS)
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.**

The Original

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders
Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

**F. TORRANCE,
VETERINARY SURGEON**

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.

Telephone 295

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

**MAXWELL'S
"FAVORITE"
CHURN.**

Sold by all leading dealers.

IMPROVED FOR 1901.

LIST.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

Patent Foot and Lever Drive.

Patented Steel Roller Bearings.

Improved Steel Frame.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.

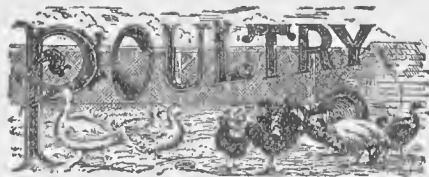
Catalogue Printing.

Best facilities for printing Catalogues in Western Canada. Up-to-date covers designed by SPECIAL ARTISTS. Write for quotations.

THE STOVEL CO.

P.O. Box 1310.

Winnipeg, Man.



Winnipeg Poultrymen.

The members of the Winnipeg Poultry Association are planning for a successful series of meetings for the winter. At a recent meeting they decided to hold a monthly meeting and the following programme of business was arranged for, a topic and leader being chosen for each meeting. The association will also look after the meeting to be held by Mr. Gilbert in Winnipeg.

Nov. 5—Poultry Houses for a City Lot. Leader—S. B. Blackhall.

Nov. 17—Address by A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This meeting will be held in the School Board Room, City Hall, at 8 p.m.

Dec. 3—Feeding for Winter Eggs. C. H. Wise.

Jan. 7, 1901—Annual meeting and election of officers. Preparing Birds for Exhibition. George Wood.

Feb. 4—Mating for Best Results. W. Rutherford.

Mar. 4—Raising and Managing Chickens. Thos. Reid.

April 1—Management of Poultry on a City Lot. J. E. Costello.

This appears like a good winter's programme and if earnestly taken up by the members should result in much profitable discussion. We hope to give our readers the best of the ideas brought forward.

James A. Mullen, Cypress River, Man., reports: "My stock are all looking well. I have lots of Pekin ducks and some very fine Games. We got our first pullet eggs on Oct. 5th from a Brown Breasted Red Game that was hatched in April. By the end of the month this pullet had laid a setting and wanted to sit on them. I would like to know if there is another breed in the province that can beat this. I have quite a number at this age, well feathered and beauties."

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Headquarters for Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A grand lot of Breeding Birds for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

Address—**GEORGE WOOD,**
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY SUPPLIES And Commission Agent for Guaranteed Fresh Eggs and Poultry.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN. Breeder of high-class Box 688. BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES, B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

My young stock is growing nicely and will be ready to ship by the 1st of October. I can give bargains if taken before going into winter quarters.

20 YEARLING BREEDERS AT \$2.00 EACH.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN
Has for sale most of his breeders in Barred and White Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. These are first class breeding stock and won several prizes the past year. Will have young stock for sale in fall.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Winners in Keenest of Competition. 1st and 2nd on Breeding Pen, 1st on Pair Winnipeg Industrial.

BIRDS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE PENS.
E. COATSWORTH, 208 GOOD ST., WINNIPEG, MAN
Write to-day. Orders filled as received.

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

**W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks and Houdans.
Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and
Fancy Pigeons.**

I have some good young cockerels with which to improve your stock, which is bred for utility as well as points.

J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg

DO YOU WANT BARRED OR WHITE Plymouth Rock Birds

IF SO, WRITE ME.



"I have a lot of them," and it costs money to buy feed.

I want to dispose of 200 before putting them into winter quarters.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Every bird is standard bred.

Also most of this year's breeders for sale cheap.

W. F. CROSBIE, Manitou, Man.

BARRED ROCKS A fine lot, \$1.00 each. BRONZE TURKEYS— Good ones, \$2.00 each.

M. O. Routledge

Miami, Man.

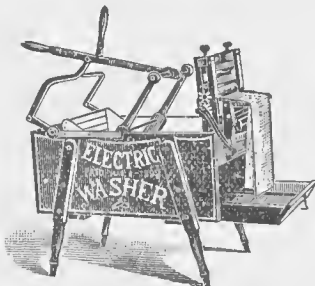
THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. **W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.**

THE CELEBRATED ELECTRIC WASHER



Patented Mc 10, '93, renewed Feb. 23, '99.

The greatest saver of household labor ever invented. Quick, Thorough and Reliable. Removes all the dirt without injury to the garment or strain upon the operator.

Write us for our descriptive

booklet. Agents wanted to represent us in every district. Terms liberal. Territory for sale.

Address **SEMMENS & SON,**
168-174 York St., HAMILTON, ONT

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Brandon College

FOR BOTH
YOUNG MEN
AND YOUNG
WOMEN

Preparatory; Commercial; Stenographic; Teachers' Certificates; Matriculation in Arts, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy; Manitoba University Arts Course—First and Second Years, and the Mental and Moral Science Course of the Third and Fourth Years; and Theology.

Next Session begins October 1st, 1900. SEND FOR CALENDAR.

REV. A. P. McDIARMID, D.D., Principal.

PORTAGE MARBLE WORKS.

Raymer & Co.
Dealer in all kinds of
GRANITE and MARBLE
**HEADSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
and Cemetery Fencing.**

Prices quoted
on application.

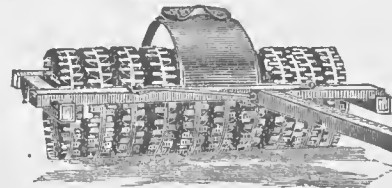
Box 120, P. LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Mention where you saw this adv.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



THE MCCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil with out making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

—Or—

The Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

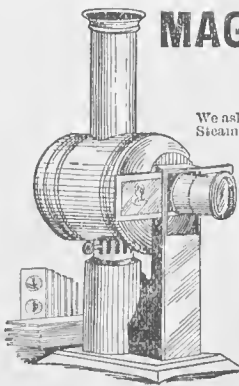
Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

We handle the widely-known **MCCOLM ROLLER.** The **Rock Island** Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc. Also Wagons, Feed Cutters, Grain Crushers.

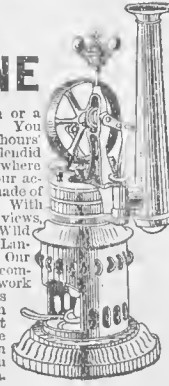
Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.



MAGIC LANTERN FREE FREE STEAM ENGINE

We ask not one cent in advance, and give either a Magic Lantern or a Steam Engine for selling only 23 doz. beautiful Belt Pins at 10c. each. You can easily earn one of these magnificent premiums by a few hours' work. Our Belt Pins are very attractive and useful, and are splendid sellers. We have imported them direct from Paris, France, where they are extremely fashionable this season. Every lady of your acquaintance is sure to want one. This superb Magic Lantern is made of Lacquered Metal, Nickel Trimmed, and has adjustable Lenses. With it we send 6 long and 3 circular slides, showing 44 distinct views, comprising comic pictures of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, Wild Animals, also Buildings, Landscapes, etc. With one of these Lanterns a lot of money can be made giving Private Exhibitions. Our Safety Steam Engine has wooden base, Russian iron burner compartment, nickel and brass trimmed fittings warranted to work perfectly. Full speed can be got up in one minute. This is one of the Finest Premiums ever offered. Remember you can get either the Magic Lantern or the Steam Engine without spending one cent of your own money. Simply write us and we send the Belt Pins, you sell them among your friends, return us the money, and we forward your Engine or Magic Lantern all charges paid. **THE BEST CO., Box 312 Toronto, Canada.**



When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

New Books for Farmers.

Sheep Husbandry in Minnesota.—This useful little book is from the pen of Professor Thos. Shaw, of the University of Minnesota. It has been written, as the author states in the preface, in the hope that it may prove helpful to the farmers. The book, which embraces some 216 pages, is strongly bound in paper and is handsomely illustrated, and it covers the whole ground relating to sheep husbandry as adapted to Minnesota conditions. But, since Minnesota conditions are virtually the same as those in all the Northwest, the book is equally applicable to all the Northwest. It treats of every phase of sheep husbandry, as adapted to the conditions of the farm, from the birth of the lamb until it reaches the block, inasmuch that the individual who follows the instructions contained therein will follow a safe guide, even though previously unacquainted with sheep husbandry. The book is published and distributed under the auspices of the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association. It was written by the author without compensation and is dedicated to the farmers of the state. A copy will be sent to any farmer in Minnesota who forwards 5 cents for postage. Any one outside of Minnesota can obtain a copy who forwards 25 cents to the Minnesota Live Stock Breeders' Association. Address, Professor Thos. Shaw, Sec., St. Anthony Park, Minn.

The Sheep.—This volume, by Dr. W. A. Rushworth, Stock Inspector for the State of Colorado, deals with the history, different breeds, food, digestion, breeding and diseases of sheep, with instructions for treatment. It is, of course, written from the American standpoint, but is in all respects a most useful book of reference which we can heartily recommend. It can be had through this office for \$1.50.

Soiling, Ensilage and Stable Construction.—This is a revised edition of "Soiling, Summer and Winter," which F. S. Peer, of New York State, issued in 1880. The new work contains the result of his experiences and the successes he has attained in soiling since that time. His book has been practically re-written and his wide experience as a feeder, breeder and importer of pure-bred stock enables him to speak with authority. In 1874 he inherited a run down farm, which in a few years, by the system of intensive farming he was led to adopt, was more than doubled in fertility, his own profit from his operations increasing in a still greater degree. He began soiling mainly because he could not afford fencing, and soon found it possible to maintain as much stock on one acre under the soiling system as on four of pasture. In due time the silo was also introduced with equally satisfactory results. The author in the 250 pages, which his well written book contains, gives the main points of his experience along the line of intensive farming, and no thoughtful farmer anywhere can read it without interest and profit. His methods may be more suited to the east than here, where land is cheap and relatively fertile, but what he has to tell is practical, not speculative, and some of his ideas could with advantage be put in practice here. "Good farming consists in taking large crops from the soil, while at the same time leaving it in better condition for succeeding crops." If that is so, this book is worth buying. It can be had from this office for \$1.

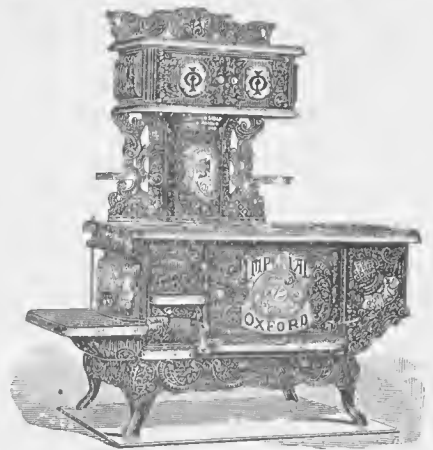
Women of Canada: Their Life and Work—is the title of an interesting volume compiled by the National Council of Women of Canada at the request of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, for distribution at the Paris Inter-

Here is the Secret!

You aspire to be correct in dress and have as much time to devote to personal appearance as your neighbor. This is no idle vanity, but how can you when you are compelled to spend so much time trying to make that old stove work. No trouble with the

IMPERIAL OXFORD

Works well. Has the most perfect working duplex grate. Also patent improvements to save trouble and fuel not found in any other range. If you have not seen it, call on your dealer.



THE IMPERIAL OXFORD IS A GOOD ONE.

Manufactured by

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd. 153-155 LOMBARD ST. Winnipeg.

Threshers, Mill and Elevator Men

DON'T OVERLOOK THAT

CROWN BRAND LACE LEATHER

Manufactured by

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.

This leather has no equal for strength or durability. As the wholesale man refuses to pay the price for a good article, preferring to sell a poor one so long as he can get a good margin, we have decided to sell the Crown Brand direct to the consumer, knowing that he appreciates a good article in this line; and knowing that where this leather is once used no other will ever replace it, we are offering it to the consumer at 75c. per lb. C.O.D., express paid to any address.

A sample lace of our leather will be sent to any address on application.

If you want anything tanned, send us your address and we will send you our circular giving you all the information as to what we do and what we charge for doing it.

CARRUTHERS & CO. - BRANDON.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

Hides, Wool, Sheep Skins, Furs, Seneca Root, &c.

HORSE DOCTOR Many a valuable horse has been lost for want of a simple remedy. Our "Horse and Cattle Doctor" is invaluable to every owner of stock. A book of 64 large double column pages, clearly and simply describing all the diseases of horses and cattle are subject to and the remedy. Mailed for 10c. McFARLANE & CO., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.



Length 2 1/2 ins. Heavy nickel-silver plate. Holds 50 in 10c. pieces. Register shows contents of Bank which unlocks itself when filled. Mailed, 15c., 2 for 25c. McFarlane & Co., Toronto, Can.

Highest Quality Always

If you want Dry Goods of the latest and newest kinds, Groceries of the finest and freshest quality, and everything that you Eat, Drink Wear or Use the best that can be obtained, then trade at the Hudson Bay Stores.

Have you tried TETLEY'S TEA? It is one of the most fragrant, and refreshing Packet Teas in the world. We are sole agents for Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia.

HUDSON'S BAY STORES.

national Exhibition. It contains articles by well-known ladies on: Charities and Reform, Education, Trades--and Industries, Professions and Careers, Social Life, Art, Handicrafts, Drama and Music, Literature, Church Work, Indian Women, and Immigration. It is pleasantly written and is a compilation showing what women are doing in this fair Canada of ours. Mrs. McEwen, of Brandon, gives an interesting article on Home Life in the West.

James Innis is installing a drier in his flour mill at Hartney, which will enable him to handle damp wheat.

In the Mennonite village northwest of Morris, an old settler has just died at the age of 87, leaving a widow to whom he was married for 64 years, and four generations of his offspring. His total offspring was 169, of whom 109 still live.

If you want the

CHEAPEST FUEL

in the country, buy

HASSARD MINE

SOURIS COAL

If no agent for it in your locality order direct from

me. **D. E. ADAMS,** Wholesale Dealer and Sole Agent.

Mention this paper.

BOOK SNAP

To find out if this journal is a good advertising medium we will send any six of the following twelve books in cloth binding, post free, for \$1, or the thirteen for \$2.

Representative Men—Emerson.
A Tilyloss Scandal—Barrie.
A Window in Thrums—Barrie.
Natural Law in the Spiritual World.
Heroes and Hero Worship—Carlyle.
Henry Drummond's Addresses.
The Beauties of Shakespeare—Dodds.
The Stickett Minister—Crockett.
Imitation of Christ—Thos. A. Kempis.
Story of an African Farm—Schreiner.
The Vicar of Wakefield.
Sartor Resartus—Carlyle.
Black Beauty—Sewell.

We are the largest importers of books in the Canadian West, and supply books in quantities at **wholesale rates** to Sunday Schools, Day Schools, Public and Circulating Libraries, and send them on approval if desired. Write for lists and particulars. Xmas Prizes, Games, Toys, Dolls, etc., at wholesale rates.

RUSSELL'S BOOKSTORE 504 Main St. 1
WINNIPEG.
Established 1880.



GEE WHIZZ WASHER

Double Reflex.

Advantage over all other machines—closes tight, keeps water hot, adjustable to wash from small handkerchiefs to heavy woolen blankets, also washes finest lace curtains and silks without injury, will wash in one minute what it takes other machines 10 to 15 minutes to do, washes dirty towels in cold water without soap in one minute. We sell direct to the users at wholesale price. With positive guarantee. If not satisfactory money refunded.

Circulars free. Capt. M. C. Randeman & Sons, 1415-1417 E. 18th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

THE 20th Century



Ushered in by The Weekly Tribune with the greatest offer ever made in the history of the paper. A Magnificent Premium Picture, to surpass all former efforts. The balance of this year free.

THE publishers of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, during the many years it has been established, have made many magnificent offers to the reading public of Manitoba and the Northwest, but they have determined to celebrate the opening of the new century with the greatest and most enticing offer in the history of this great family journal. The progress of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE during the past eleven years is perhaps without a parallel in the history of Canadian journalism. Commencing in a comparatively small way at the beginning of the closing decade of the present century, now nearing its end, it has gone on improving year by year, and all the time steadfastly fighting in the interests of the settlers, until to-day it is practically universally acknowledged the leading family newspaper and farmers' champion and friend of the Great West of Canada.

The great expansion of THE TRIBUNE'S business in recent years has necessitated newer and larger premises, and the publishers of the paper have great pleasure in announcing that they have just purchased

A NEW AND PERMANENT HOME FOR THE TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE will take up its quarters in the finest and best equipped newspaper establishment in Canada west of Toronto.

A GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE

The publishers of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE have not yet selected the premium picture which they intend to present to their subscribers in celebrating the opening of the 20th century; but the friends of the paper far and near may rest assured that it will surpass anything of the kind which has ever before been presented to the readers of this great family journal. The subject of the coming great premium and a full description of the picture will be announced in the near future, and the publishers promise that there will be no disappointment when it is issued; on the contrary it will be received with pleasure and delight by one and all. Every home in Western Canada will certainly demand a copy.

Balance of Present Century Free.

By sending \$1 now you can secure THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the balance of this year free. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE goes from now to January 1st, 1902, for \$1, and every subscriber will be presented with a copy of our great premium picture.

Big Clubbing Offer!

By forwarding your subscription direct to THE TRIBUNE, you may take advantage of the following matchless clubbing offer—

All for
\$1.50

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to Jan. 1st, 1902.
THE TRIBUNE'S GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE.
THE NOR'-WEST FARMER to Jan. 1st, 1902.
THE NOR'-WEST FARMER'S 4 PREMIUM PICTURES.
THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA—Things Worth Knowing, 100p.
THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY for 1 year.

The entire lot for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Address all orders direct to

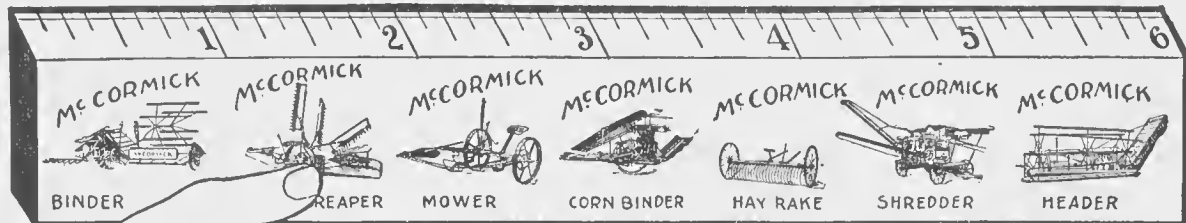
THE TRIBUNE PUB. CO. - WINNIPEG.

FOR 1901 McCormick MODERN MACHINES

With all the Latest Improvements.

FOR 1901

CALL ON OUR AGENT



The machines by which other machines are **MEASURED**
always bear the name

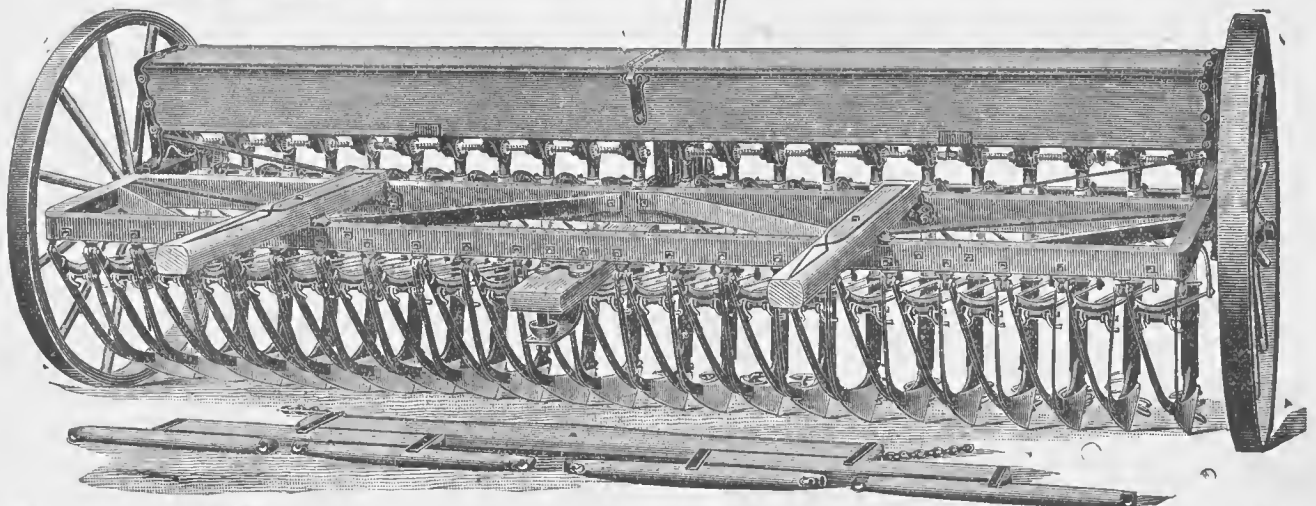
MCCORMICK!

MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO—LARGEST WORKS AND LARGEST OUTPUT IN THE WORLD.

Gen. Agent Winnipeg—W. A. CAVANAUGH.

Gen. Agent Regina—W. J. CUMMINGS.

DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL



THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF GRAIN SEEDING MACHINERY

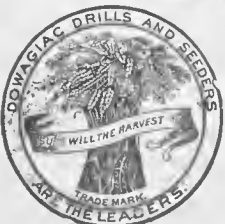
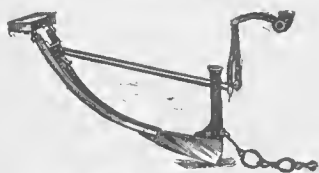
The closest fitted and most accurate feed in existence.

Lathe fitted, and the spring keeps all parts together even after years of wear.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Dowagiac Manufacturing Co.
Dowagiac, Michigan

Address S. C. SWAYNE, Gen. Agent. U.S.A.
FARGO, North Dakota.



This is the original
and only genuine
Dowagiac Seed
Drill Shoe.

Look for the Sheaf of Wheat on the grain box, and do not accept
an imitation for the real Dowagiac.

We are sole manufacturers, and no others are authorized to use
the name.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Fleas.

Abernetly, Assa.: "I was reading the article written by a settler at Reston, on fleas. I, too, have been troubled with fleas this summer. I think they originated on the prairie as the very fine weather in the spring was favorable to all pests, gophers, etc. I have been talking to others about them, and have been told that you will find them worst in light soil or in bluff land. I noticed when the children were playing in the bluff at school they would be sure to have them in their beds at night. I was speaking to a lady from Miami, Man., and she had been plagued with them all one summer. Insect powder seems to have no effect on them. My cure is to use white blankets on the beds, and every morning as soon as I rise I turn the bed clothes back, search for fleas, catch them (if I can) and kill them. Then shake any carpets or rugs there may be in the rooms frequently. I think the dogs bring many in, and they should be kept outside in summer. The idea in using white blankets is that you can see the fleas, as near morning they creep into the wool of the blanket. Enclosed is a clipping which I have read since writing the above, and is another addition to our knowledge on this question:—'A very weak mixture of carbolic acid and water rubbed on the person is recommended for keeping fleas away. Pennyroyal is also said to be efficacious. Dried wormwood strewn around in a room will drive fleas away. An old writer thus extols its merits:

"While wormwood hath seed, get a handful or 'twaine,
To save against March, to make flea to refrain;
Where chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is strown,
No flea for his life dare abide to be known."

The Midway.

W. L., Manitoba: "The Neepawa correspondent, who in the Sept. 20th issue of your valuable paper expresses himself so strongly against the Midways at agricultural exhibitions, voices, I am confident, the candid opinion of many throughout the country. My first (but not last) visit to Winnipeg show this summer was nothing short of a revelation. The magnitude and splendid merits of the exhibits made me feel proud of this young province which has so rapidly come to the front in agricultural development, while the great faith and confidence, observed so easily in the people, despite transitory drawbacks, points to even more marvelous progress in the years yet to come. There was, however, one disappointing feature—the lack of mechanical displays. Surely enterprising implement firms somehow overlook their own interests when they decide to be conspicuous by their absence at this exhibition. A little time and money spent under such favorable conditions would, in an indirect way, perhaps, but yet surely, recompense them for their short trouble. And apart from any

FAT AND LEAN

That is, babies: fat, they are happy and safe; lean, they are neither happy nor safe.

Apart from being entirely healthy or not quite well, a fat one has much reserve of vital strength to resist any sudden attack, while the lean one has little or no reserve.

The way to be fat and well is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. A little: only a little. Not any, if healthy and plump already; "let well enough alone."

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

pecuniary consideration, it seems that one of the chief industries which so entirely depends upon the support of the agriculturist, fails, somewhat, in duty by absenting itself from our summer show grounds. With such immense and successful displays possible in live stock, grains, roots, implements, etc.; in the artistic beauties and wonders of the main building and other buildings surrounding it, why should it be thought necessary to crowd in a conflicting host of amusements which are neither instructing nor elevating. Part of them may be excused, but many are of doubtful character, and a few of very slender repute. When a directorate take upon themselves the grave responsibility of drawing together such vast crowds, they should be careful to leave no just ground for criticism on this score. And it does seem a fact to be regretted that the young folks, in particular, should be lured into patronizing so much humbug—spending time and money which could be put to a much better use, and when on the ground there is so very much to be seen which would be lastingly profitable. Much of the money expended on frivolous displays could be more profitably employed. A plentiful supply of first-class music would be thoroughly appreciated, as well as other provision which would tend to educate and elevate. Let our exhibitions take a higher aim on this particular standpoint and build up a reputation based upon solid merit, commanding the respect of the best section of the visitors. Let the primary object be to advance the interests of the country, to benefit the people, and less apparent eagerness to make big receipts and to get all that is possible out of the pockets of the public."

Plowing and Seeding Questions.

George Kent, Shoal Lake, Man.: "1. Would you advise plowing oat land in the fall? If not, please give me reasons for not plowing. 2. Will barley stand the spring frost as well as oats, or otherwise? 3. What is the earliest date that you advise to sow oats and barley?"

Answer.—1. The writer does not make it quite clear what he means by oat land. We understand him to mean land meant for growing oats next year and answer him accordingly. We cannot recall any case in which spring plowing was not better both for oats and barley than fall plowing. There was not always much difference, but the teaching of experience favors spring plowing as conducive to

superior yields. There is another point in its favor. The common practice is to put in all the wheat before starting with the oats. This means weeks of weather in which foul seeds left on the surface last fall can and do germinate very freely, whereas had they been plowed down in the fall they would have been embalmed and lain safe and sound under the furrow till some later plowing brought them to the surface. Even for wheat any recollection we have of the results of trials at the Brandon Farm goes in favor of spring plowing as against fall plowing. There may still be reason for plowing in the fall, either for wheat or oats. This, for example, has been a rather wet fall and the land when plowed may come out in better shape next spring than after a very dry fall. It is worth while to test this point. In a rather dry fall, the land may get still drier by fall plowing without harrowing. In such a season the snow held in winter by the stubble on unplowed land will leave a much damper seed bed next spring. Had the land been plowed it would have blown quite bare. On the other hand it may be bad policy to leave much land unplowed in the fall as it may lead to overlate work in the spring, which of course means a smaller yield. And if you are to lose a few bushels yield by plowing now, it is no worse than if by seeding oats in the last week of May you are to have a late crop, short 5 or 10 bushels in yield, with the added risk of getting it frozen before it ripens. We think that fall plowing for oats will prove less objectionable this extra wet fall than in years when the land is extra dry at the same season. Try both ways and report the result next harvest.

2. Barley will not stand spring frost as well as oats and therefore should as a rule be sown last. Two-rowed barley must be sown a fortnight earlier than six-rowed, as it takes longer to mature.

3. Only a general answer can be given to this question, and the answer that suits one district will not apply in another. For central Manitoba an average of years would indicate the first 15 days of May for oats and the rest of the month for barley. In early seasons, a little earlier, in late seasons, a little later, would be best. Spring frozen oats and barley rarely turn out well afterwards.

That Foul Seed Wheat.

II. L. Briggs, Eastslope Rancho, Olds, Alta.: "The article, on 'Foul Seed Wheat,' in September 20th number of your valuable paper, interested me on account of the close resemblance it bears to what seems to be the general opinion of many farmers in the Northwest. I can easily understand the meaning of the first sentence in that article. I also realize the position it places the editor of a paper in if he attempts to say what ought to be said in a case like the one in question, and I cannot help but admire the way this 'conundrum' was dealt with so far as the paper is concerned. However, it is one that ought to be handled 'without gloves' by some one, and I wish I was capable of handling it in that way, but for fear it will go by untouched, I will tell your readers what I think about it. In the first place, allow me to say that I purchased and sowed 10 bushels of that seed sent in by the C. P. R. It was a fine sample of wheat and very clean, but, as I never have sowed any wheat, oats, or barley on my Alberta farm without first putting it through the fanning mill once, twice or three times, we chucked this seed wheat through also, then treated it with bluestone, sowed it, with the result that we have, at this writing a splendid crop of fine plump wheat standing in the shock. Now, I will not say that this grain had

no noxious weed seeds in it, but if it had we got it all out at one fanning. There are always plenty of people willing to take advantage of an opportunity such as was given by the C. P. R., and it seems to me that the company ought to be thanked instead of chastised. What I would say to any person making a kick about that seed is, why did you sow it if you didn't want to run chances on what it might contain, or why didn't you run it through a good fanning mill two or three times if you were not perfectly sure it was satisfactory for your field? I have noticed so much of this very same sort of complaining in this country that it makes me think it must be a very unhealthy climate or something of that kind, to develop so many ill-natured, fault-finding people. The government sent in seed grain several years ago, when there was none to speak of here, and now as you ride over the country the farmers will tell you the government is responsible for the weeds that are thriving around their places, forgetting that time enough has elapsed since that 'government weed seed' was sown to have eradicated every particle of it on the five, or perhaps, in rare cases, 20 acres of ground that was seeded with it. But some people must have an excuse or some one to blame for the mistakes they make.

"I remember of several cases, one in particular, where it was claimed the sample packages sent from the Experimental Farms contained the first start of noxious weeds now found on their places. The particular place mentioned above was where a party had received a small bag of Western Rye grass, and sowed it in a selected place, apparently well seeded to Shepherd's Purse, which he claimed was in the Western Rye grass, but upon looking around we found it was thicker around and adjoining the plot of grass than in it. 'How did it get there?' was the question. Not knowing the treatment the ground had previously had I could not say, but as it was a patch of ground which had formerly been used for a garden, roots, experimental plots, etc., I would expect it came there with manure which had been applied from the hen roost, or yards where the hens had been fed; for I have traced the origin of several bad weeds to the stuff bought for chicken feed. It is often applied and then plowed very deep (which is the wrong way) and the seed does not germinate until turned up again by a subsequent deep plowing, and then we wonder where all the weeds come from.

"In conclusion, I would say to my brother farmers, 'Don't be in too big a hurry to condemn the railroad company, the government, or the Experimental Farms, for our names would be, not "pants," but Indians, Chinamen, or some other unadvanced people if we were without them.'"

Ideal Wintering.

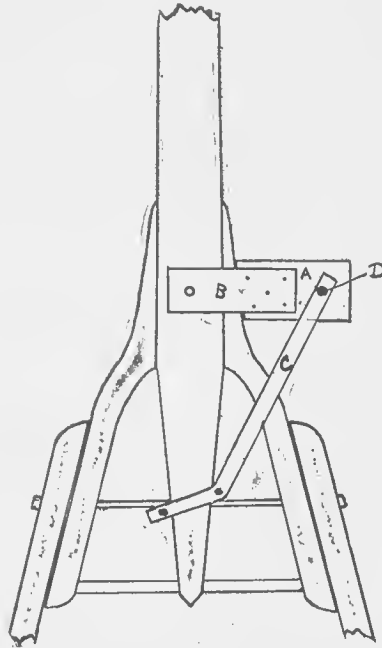
W. H. Bryce, Percy, Assa.; "The article in the October 5th issue, on 'The Methods of a Pennsylvania Dutchman,' just suits my idea of wintering stock on rough feed. It will save a lot of work hauling the straw home and the manure out to the field again. I think if he farms four sections of land he might winter far more cattle than he does. I own four sections, but have only one under cultivation as yet, but intend to break up more land as fast as possible, as we have the railway at last. In your paper you always advocate mixed farming. My idea of mixed farming is, sow, say, 100 acres of wheat and 100 of oats; sell all the wheat; keep as many cattle as possible; let the calves suck and feed them well the first winter on lots of oat sheaves; thrash what oats is required for the horses and feed the balance in the sheaf along with the wheat straw to the cattle. Your

paper is A1. I have been a subscriber for 10 or 12 years and think it is worth three times the money."

Three Horse Evener for Wagon Tongue.

Farmer, Glenboro, Man.: "Can you give me a plan of a three horse evener for a wagon tongue?"

Answer.—We understand quite a number of farmers bring in grain to the elevators along the Southwestern branch of the C. P. R. with three horse teams; and if you look sharp you might see some of them at Glenboro. The binder three



horse evener and whiffletrees are generally used. On the binder the three horse evener is set out about 9 inches to one side of the tongue, i.e., from centre to centre of the holes. Now take a piece of hardwood 2 inch plank, A, and by means of an iron plate, B, extend it from the side of the wagon tongue as shown in the illustration, until the holes are 9 inches apart. There should be another plate or strap under the tongue and both bolted tightly through the draw hole. To support the outer end of A two rods should extend from D, as shown by C, which is to represent the upper one of the two. Put on the binder three horse

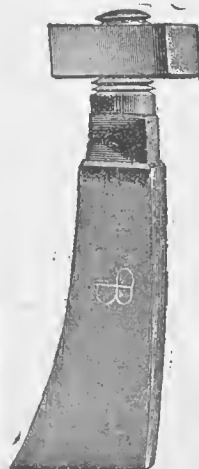
evener at D, one rod above the evener and the other below A, now bolt securely. If the rods C should catch on the corner of the hound where the tongue is lifted up and down, they can be curved enough to clear it. The traces will probably have to be shortened or the neck yoke tied to the tongue, depending upon the length of the tongue.

Refrigerator for a Butcher Shop.

F. N. D., Newdale, Man.: "I would like if you could give me a plan of how to build a refrigerator for a butcher shop."

Answer.—As you do not say what quantity of meat you wish to keep in the refrigerator, or anything about the size, we leave that to you and outline generally the way a refrigerator should be built. The walls should be made of at least four ply of lumber, with two ply of building paper, i.e., two thicknesses of good matched lumber with paper between on each side of the studs of the refrigerator. If the place where the refrigerator is to stand is very warm, or it is a small one and the space for ice overhead limited, then it would be well to nail on inch strips on the inside and on this put two more layers of matched lumber with paper between. This will then give two dead air spaces. The door should be made in the same way and fit closely. The ice to keep the place cool is to go in overhead. The space for the ice should be as large as the storage space underneath, that is, if the ceiling is 6½ feet high, the space for ice and racks should be the same. On the joists which form the ceiling galvanized iron pans are laid with a slope to one end, where a pipe carries away the water. If the refrigerator is a small one the pan may be one large one. In larger refrigerators the pans are usually about two feet wide, extending across the refrigerator. The joists should be put in to suit the width of the pans. On top of the pans, supported at the sides or ends, and not resting on them, a rack, made of scantling, should be put in, on which the ice is thrown. The rack protects the pans from being destroyed by the corners of the blocks of ice punching holes in it. The pans catch the water as the ice melts and it runs off in the drain pipe. The warm air in the chamber below striking the pans as it ascends becomes chilled and sinks again to the floor.

THE BRANDON Machine Works Co. Ltd. Brandon, Manitoba.

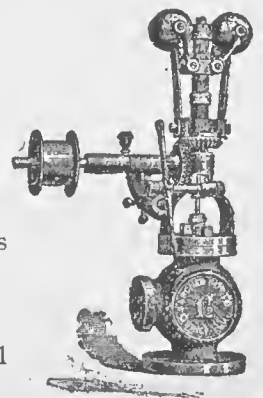


We have a few BARGAINS still
on hand in

Engines and Separators

Small payments on good sure sales
will be accepted.

Write us for Thresher Supplies of all
kinds and any make.



MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, November 5, 1900.

The improved condition of business noted in last issue has continued and strengthened and the general tone is very much more hopeful. General trade continues quiet in most lines and will no doubt until a heavier movement of grain sets in.

A serious difficulty in marketing all grain this fall is the question of dryness. The grower lifts a sample from the bin in his granary, carries it a day or two in his pocket and sells or tries to sell by that sample. That handful is dry enough to grade straight, but his car goes tough and he has a grievance. Even old wheat not quite well stored at home causes the same trouble. Every seller should keep this fact in mind when shipping by car lots. It is the same with all kinds of grain and farmers should allow for the probable difference when making their offerings, thereby avoiding much unpleasantness with their agents.

It is found that such elevators as can clean and give back the cleanings are much more favored than those which buy on the other methods. At some points, next to no buying is being done, plowing being much more important just now than marketing.

Wheat.

This morning's quotations at Chicago for cash wheat are 73½¢, exactly the figure of 15 days ago. The last day of October it was 73½¢, but has since gone back to the old level. Duluth opened 76½¢. Manitoba 1 hard is quoted 81½¢. Fort William, but this is a nominal figure.

The pivot on which speculation now hangs is the Argentine crop. Advances here come by way of England and the crop of Argentine wheat is reported as of very strong growth, owing to extra rain fall. Should steady, fine weather supervene they will have a large crop of softish grain. If bad weather in the next few weeks the outturn will be bad and prices may gather strength on the world's markets.

The gradings for Winnipeg inspection were for week ending November 3rd as follows:—1 hard 44, 2 hard 85, 3 hard 182, other grades 17, no grade 414. Oats: Feed 7, no grade 6. Barley: Feed 2. Flax: Rejected 3, no grade 1. Total for the week, 776.

For the corresponding period last year the returns were:—1 hard 947, 2 hard 167; 3 hard 43. Oats 27, flax, 4, barley 4. Total 1,252.

Oats.

The Winnipeg market is now being supplied, principally from out the Manitoba Northwestern, with a very fair quality of oats, worth on the track here 34c. to 36c. It is likely that the value at local points will be near 25c. and early sellers may have the best of it.

Barley.

Much of the season's crop is of very fair quality and will be useful as cheap feed in eking out the short supply of feed oats. One car sold as feed on Saturday 34c. Winnipeg, or 28c. at point of shipment. The grower expected it to go as malting at 40c. Winnipeg, but there is hardly anything dry enough to malt.

Flour and Feed.

Owing to the free use being made of new wheat, flour of best grades has dropped 10c. on the last fortnight. Present figures are:—Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bag, \$2.20; Glenora, \$2.05; Manitoba, \$1.70; Imperial XXXX, \$1.20. Bran, \$11 per ton; shorts, \$13 per ton; barley chop, \$21 per ton; corn chop, \$20 per ton; rolled oats, \$1.75 per 80 lb.

Horses.

Market for horses is very dull and very few are sold. Western horses bring \$50 to \$90 each.

Cattle.

A heavy movement eastward of export stuff keeps up and this week prices are inclined to be firmer in sympathy with an advance in the old country. Export cattle are worth 3c. to 3½c. The latter figure being reached for only the very choicest cattle. The usual run is from 3c. to 3¼c. Butchers' cattle are over plentiful at 2½c. to 2¾c. Stockers and feeders bring 2½c. to 2¾c., according to quality and condition.

Dressed beef: We quote 5c. to 6c. for best qualities; veal, 6c. to 8c.

Sheep.

The market is well supplied and preparations are being made to kill the winter's supply. The market looks easier and it is thought that the next few weeks may see a big drop in prices. At present we quote 4c. to 4½c. for choice sheep and 8c. to 9c. for dressed mutton; lamb 10c. to 11c.

Hogs.

The market is easier, owing to freer supplies. The high price of the last few weeks being kept up by local butchers' demands. Prices in Ontario have also dropped. We quote 5½c. per lb. for choice weights off the cars here. The majority are bought at 5c. Dressed pork, 6½c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Most of the creameries in Manitoba have sold out, but those of the Territories still have considerable butter on hand. The market is easier in sympathy with eastern prices. We quote 20c. to 21c. at the factory.

Dairy Butter.—Market is decidedly weaker, choice goods bring from 15c. to 16c. delivered in the city, but the supply of poorer grades is such that it has to be shipped east, as there is no market here for it. Stocks held in the country are coming in now and bring from 12c. to 13c., as that is all they are worth on an export basis. They are not wanted at that. Strictly fresh butter, 10 days from the churn, goes readily at 15c. to 16c. here.

Cheese.—Dealers report it difficult to sell Manitoba cheese on account of its poor quality. The supply on hand is more than can be used locally. We quote 8½c. to 9c. for factory and from 6c. to 8c. for dairy.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—Very little moving as yet. One firm reports the first turkey received as weighing 15½ lbs. We wish we

could say they were all as heavy. The other day a farmer's wife sold a dozen and the whole dozen only weighed 48 lb. There are too many poor ones coming in. This is a mistake, there is enough poor grain in the country to fatten them. One dealer says, "Tell the farmers we do not want poor turkeys at any price." We quote: Chickens, live, 9c.; dressed, 10c. to 11c. Ducks, live, 8c.; dressed, 10c. Turkeys, live, 10c.; dressed, 12c. to 13c.

Eggs.—Receipts have fallen off and the market is firm at 16c. per doz. delivered here and subject to candling. A well-known dealer says the fall laid eggs will not keep this year, that there is something about the eggs laid during the wet weather and since that time that is not just right. What it is he does not know, but he is sure the eggs will not be good keepers.

Potatoes.

Prices are firmer than at last report and many think they will go higher. We quote at country points, about 30c., or 35c. to 40c. at Winnipeg in car lots.

Apples.

Market is looking up, as stocks are dearer in the east. Average \$3.50 per barrel for winter apples. One dealer quotes: \$3.75 for Snows, \$3.50 for Spies and \$3.25 for Baldwins and other colored apples.

Hides and Wool.

The market is steady at a basis of 6½c. for No. 1 inspected hides.

The season's clip of wool is all in and the market stands nominally at 8c. to 8½c. for unwashed, and 12½c. for washed wool.



GLUTTONY

Is more common than we may think, if we define gluttony as eating beyond the body's need of sustenance and beyond the stomach's capacity for digestion and assimilation of food. That is a fair definition, and it fastens the name glutton on many a person who would resent the term as an insult. The fact of this gluttony is marked by its consequences. The overloaded stomach becomes diseased. The popular term for the condition is "weak" stomach. The "weak" stomach fails in furnishing adequate nutrition for the body, and soon the "weakness" spreads from the stomach to other organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect assimilation of food, by which alone the health and strength of the body is maintained.

"Your medicine helped me so much that I cannot praise it too highly," writes Mrs. C. L. Brooks, of Poland, Androscoggin Co., Me. "The first dose I took helped me. I cannot forget how I felt when I took it; I was suffering everything with indigestion, and my stomach was so bloated that it seemed as though it must burst. My husband said he was going for the doctor, but I said if he would get me a bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I would try that. I had not taken it long when I felt relieved, and have not had a touch of indigestion or stomach trouble since. I had been sick for four years, and less than four bottles cured me. Some people that knew me before I began to take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' tell me that they never saw such a change in any one, and they also say they don't see how I can do such large washings as I do now, when I had not done a washing for so long."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

Farmers Ship your Grain

TO
THOMPSON, SONS & CO

Grain Commission Merchants
(Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act)

WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns.

Money advanced on Bills of Lading.

Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.

Butter Butter Butter

Ship us your Butter or anything you have for market and get top prices. Write us for quotations.

Parsons & Arundell,
151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada
between Lake Superior and the Pacific
Coast, and issued on the 5th and
20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or U.S., \$1 a year, in
advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (5s. sterling).

WINNIPEG, NOV. 5, 1900.



OUR CHEESE INDUSTRY DEMORALIZED.

The present position of the cheese industry in Manitoba is anything but satisfactory. Our cheese is not wanted on the Vancouver market on account of its low quality and from present appearances there will be a slump in the local cheese market, because, along with the supply brought in from the east, there is said to be more than enough to meet the local demand. Be that as it may, it has become patent to those in touch with the trade, that cheese making in Manitoba has become sadly demoralized. It seems to be more or less astray from start to finish.

It was not always so. We could and did make cheese that we had no reason to be ashamed of. It took a gratifying place in competition with the product of the eastern factories, whose cheese is one of the boasts of industrial Canada. We made some poor stuff then also, but if the verdict of the retailers is accurate, there is hardly a good cheese made in the country now. The consumer, the retailer, the wholesaler, are at one in their judgment on the matter, and there is very little ground for disputing their verdict. If we made good cheese two, three or five years ago, we ought to make a better article now, but are doing just the opposite.

When we try to trace the causes of this degeneracy everybody is prepared to blame everybody else. The fact of the matter is, we need reform all along the line, from start to finish. The work of reform needs to begin at the cow and go on right through every stage in the industry, including even the dealer and the consumer. We want better cows; these can be got by feeding those we have better and by more careful breeding. This takes time, but we must have them. Then the patrons must learn how best to care for their milk, so as to deliver it in the best possible condition for the cheesemaker to work with. This is very essential. We hear serious complaints about the milk. It is poor in quality, often in bad condition, because the milk cans were unclean, or because not delivered in good time. The whey is usually carried back in the empty cans and they are carelessly cleaned before the new milk is put in them. There may have been a little skim-

ming as well. Both errors must be promptly and if need be severely corrected. Fraud is a worse thing than ignorance, but both together must ruin the whole industry.

The cheesemakers, too, need a shaking up. It requires skill and experience to make good cheese under the varying conditions that exist from day to day. It requires a man to be constantly on the watch to learn the best methods in order to turn out a product of the highest quality. A cheap man, a poor maker, or one who will not take instruction from an inspector, is an unsatisfactory man to have making cheese, both for the patrons and the country. That kind of a man must be weeded out.

In Ontario, where cheesemaking is a front rank industry and conducive to the honor and profit of the country, it is still found expedient to employ inspectors, though the makers possess very superior fitness, and a quarter of a century's experience behind them. These skilled makers find the inspector a great help and welcome him as a friend. He is ever on the alert to pick up fine points and observe little errors. He and they know that trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle. Judged by the results which are apparent, our system of government inspection and instruction seems to be a miserable failure. Surely after the years of instruction that we have had we should look for progression and not retrogression. So far as this year's instruction shows result, it might have been left undone. There is something wrong. Whether it is with the makers or the instructor remains to be found out. In our opinion the man who is to help improve our cheese factory must be prepared to live beside the factory for a week at a time, take off his coat and show the best way to make cheese right there. He must have tact to enable him to show each individual maker and patron where he fails and how to cure it, get the confidence and respect of the maker and his employers, and turn out with his own hands a cheese that his pupil can accept as a model. If he cannot do that and do it well, he must be moved out and somebody found who can and will do it. If such a man cannot be found in the province, then one must be found elsewhere. But this is not all. Inspection and instruction can be of no avail until the makers are willing to profit by it. How can a cheese maker, too indolent, too self-satisfied, or whatever you like to call it, to receive and act upon instruction, be made to do so? Ah, there's the rub. Solve this and the cheese industry will soon be on a new basis.

The Department of Agriculture must brace up and find out, the sooner the better, its own duty in this matter. It is rather unfortunate, to say the least, that the first year of the new government of Manitoba should be signalized by the most unsatisfactory outturn in this particular department of agricultural industry that has been seen for the last ten. We cannot blame the weather for it, and it is high time for the government to enquire whether there is anything it can do, or has left undone, to prevent the entire destruction of our cheese industry.

Next we have to deal with the cheese buyers. In our humble opinion they are in no small measure responsible for the present undesirable state of the cheese industry. They have been so eager to buy cheese that they took anything that was offered at full price, or nearly so. If a maker offered poor cheese one day and it was accepted, he ventured to bring in something poorer the next. Last year cheese was in great demand and we blame the dealers for paying 12c. for cheese that was really only worth 8c. This encouraged poor making and neutralized instruc-

tion; now, the dealers blame the dairy school, the government, etc., for what is largely the natural result of their own cupidity.

The remedy—we wish one could be given. Could all the makers be MADE to receive instruction and ACT on it or be dismissed, the industry would soon be righted. This cannot be done without the consent of all the owners, or if it were the cry would soon be raised that the government was interfering with private rights. The easiest remedy we can see is for the government and the dealers to unite and appoint an inspector to examine and grade all cheese sold. Then each maker's cheese would be sold on its merits and thus the manufacture of a superior article encouraged. This might inconvenience trade a little, but is one of the easiest and surest ways of restoring the cheese industry to a basis from which it can go on to ultimate success. It will require a united effort—a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether on the part of dealers as well as the patrons, makers and the government.

A PLAIN TALK.

The partial failure of farm crops this year has demonstrated in a most forcible way the very close relation that exists between the country and the city. It has shown clearly that the city is dependent upon the country and that just as the farmers have good crops and are successful so the province prospers, and vice versa. Manitoba is a purely agricultural country and her success is most intimately bound up with that of the farmer. Anything which tends to increase his returns, whether through improved methods of soil culture, the introduction of better stock, and correct methods of feeding, the improvement of his facilities for marketing all kinds of farm produce, or the dissemination of information bearing upon his work—tends to advance the material industry of the province as a whole.

How important then, should be the position of Minister of Agriculture in a country whose sole reliance is on the industry which he is supposed to represent! Alas, instead of being the most important position in the provincial government, it is only a secondary one, tacked on to that of another. It was so in the last government and is so again in the present one. The Farmer does not discuss political questions and does not intend to do so now, but it does want to point out that in its humble opinion a most serious mistake is being made when agriculture, the mainstay of the country, is relegated to a second place in the provincial cabinet. It is a matter of regret that the present Minister of Agriculture did not elect to be known by that title, rather than as Provincial Treasurer. Had he chosen to be Minister of Agriculture and then bent his energies to advancing agricultural interests he could have made a name for himself that he can never do as Provincial Treasurer.

Too long has agriculture been given a second place by our legislators. Instead of having part of the time of one of the ministers it should have the whole time of the brainiest man in the house. What an opportunity lies before the man who will take up the work with a strong hand and clear head! Our province has been advancing with leaps and bounds, and will continue to do so, we hope; but our Department of Agriculture is not keeping pace with this advancement. Instead of being in the lead it is being dragged along. It is doing as well as it can with the funds it has at its command, but it is seriously crippled through lack of the necessary means to enable it to take the lead and do the work a progressive, up-

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Limited

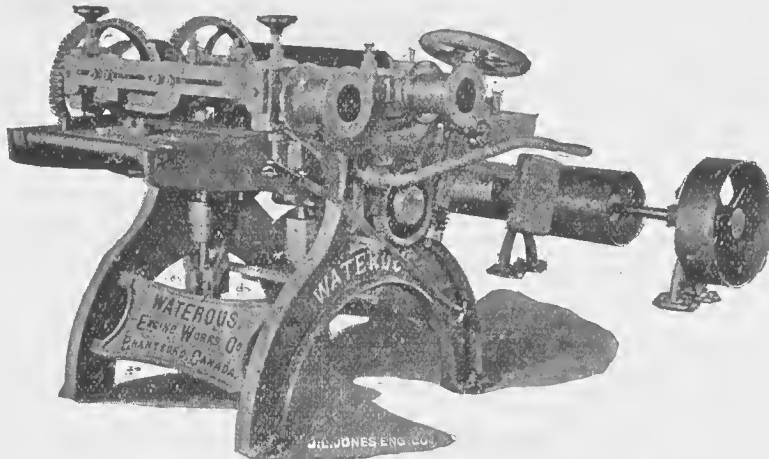
WINNIPEG MAN.

Saw Mills

Stationary and
Portable.



ENGINES AND
BOILERS.



PLANERS,
EDGERS,
TRIMMERS,
SHINGLE MILLS,
LATH MILLS,

And machinery
of all kinds.

The "Little Giant" Planer, Matcher and Moulder.

to-date department should be doing in a country closely dependent upon the soil.

Grandmotherly legislation is not always to be desired, but great possibilities lie before the Minister of Agriculture who will embrace the opportunities presented here in Manitoba for development. Our live stock interests can be fostered, the keeping of better stock encouraged and the best methods of feeding and housing them inculcated. Our dairy industry wants careful supervision just now. The production of poultry and eggs could be greatly increased, and the facilities for marketing these and all farm products improved and by co-operation made directly available by all. This brings up the question of improved roads, another direction in which the progressive energy of a wide-awake Minister of Agriculture could find a most useful outlet. Then there is the question of forestry, one altogether too much neglected, both by the farmer and the government. These are a few of the lines of work which could be taken up in a practical, helpful way by a man who was fully alive to the important place agriculture in its various branches holds in this country; but there are many others, the agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, an agricultural college, plowing matches, etc., which we need not enumerate.

But to do this kind of work money would be required and that the government hasn't got. The answer to that is that in much of this work it is not so much money as it is capable direction and organization that is wanted, and once set agoing it will pay for itself. Some of the work will take money, of course, but the government has to borrow money for other purposes, and why not for this? In fact, can any government afford not to do it? What Manitoba wants is a wide-awake, progressive man, who will give his whole time and energy to the development of that upon which the success of the country rests. The results will justify the necessary expenditure, and, if it is political capital that is wanted, the government or man who will take up this kind of work for the farmers, will make more capital than all the rest of the ministers put together.

—The Ontario Government is taking an active interest in the settlement of what is called New Ontario, the district around Lake Timiskaming.

LOW PRICES FOR CATTLE.

The price of butchers' cattle in Winnipeg has not for years been so badly demoralised as it is to-day. Farmers with good fat cattle that a year ago were worth over 3½c. are now being offered only 2½c. to 2½c. Dressed beef is going as low as 4½c. a pound. One principal cause of this is the scarcity of winter feed, which induces owners to sell at any figure now rather than hold on all winter on the chance of securing the higher terms that are sure to be paid next spring. The trouble is aggravated by holders of country cattle having been tempted by the abundant pasturage to hold their cattle to the last moment, and then rush them on the market in such a way as to break prices, as is now the case.

Part of the trouble, a great part of it, we should say, is due to the culling in the Winnipeg stock yards of the export cattle brought in from the ranches. Our grass fed cattle are at the best inferior in quality to the States cattle, well finished in the farmers' yards before being shipped abroad, and when the culls from these are slaughtered as "butchers' cattle," and thrown on the market for what they will bring, the regular trade is completely swamped. Cattle of superior quality are being sacrificed just because the other sort could only be winter finished at excessive cost, owing to the high figures at which all sorts of feed are being held. It is rather sore after a bad harvest to run against a bad market for our beasts, but we must grin and bear it, and take a lesson out of it for future years. A lot of these cattle now depressing the market should go into farmers' stables and have another 200 or 300 lbs. added to their weight. Manitoba must become the feeding ground for thousands of animals from the ranges not good enough for export. The feed can be grown here cheaply and by feeding it to animals of this class during the winter the work of the farm kept up all the year round. Some such work must be introduced, for we cannot continue to grow all wheat successfully.

—Japan is stepping out in all lines of progress. Her agents have recently bought 15 head of young females out of one of the best Ayrshire herds in the southwest of Scotland and shipped them in charge of two capable young farmers. This is not their first venture in this line.

DOING HIS BEST.

We would like to say a word for the man who is doing the best he can this year. He has our sympathy. The untoward season will prove a serious handicap to many a hard working man. In his efforts to economize, the farm paper is cut off, as he thinks he can save that dollar. If he would stop to think a minute, he would realize that this is a serious mistake. Never did he need a farm paper so badly as when he is tightly pressed. Then is the time he needs its suggestions and timely helps in his work of making both ends meet.

LEGAL ENQUIRIES.

One of the new features promised our readers for the coming year we are prepared to introduce at once. In the past it has not been our practice to answer legal questions in our "Correspondence" column, though occasionally such enquiries were dealt with, but ever on the outlook to make The Farmer as helpful as possible, we have secured the services of an eminent lawyer in order to answer questions of a legal character.

—Germany now wants Canadian winter apples.

—Mr. Thompson, the Canadian cattle dealer, who has just returned from a three years' sojourn in the Argentine Republic, has been commenting since his return on the slackness of the Canadians in regard to their feeding of beef cattle. Canada has always sold her steers a cent lower on the average than they bring at Chicago and it is the same on the English markets. It is a losing game to sit on the back seat.

—President Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has just returned from a three months' trip to Ireland, Scotland, England, France and Switzerland. He was much pleased with his visit to the farms of Wm. Duthie, W. S. Marr and Deane Willis, the leading Shorthorn breeders. He also visited all the agricultural schools and colleges and found several of them doing good work, but better adapted to educating the large wealthy farmers, farm agents or factors, rather than the rank and file engaged in agricultural pursuits.

—A Canadian who paid a recent visit to Scotland, writes back:—"White sugar is less than half the price it is in Canada. The best American oil is brought to the farmers' and laborers' doors and sold now at the rate of 16c. per gallon, whether you want a pint, quart or gallon, and larger quantities cheaper, and that is a penny a gallon dearer than it was some time ago. Other oils can be had at 11c. to 16c. Rockefeller has some competition in this country and he does not make his millions so fast out of the people here." This statement helps to confirm the impression held by many of us here that Canada is about the dearest country under heaven for coal oil, and the sooner our statesmen of all varieties of political stripe set themselves to the mitigation of this extortion the better will it be for the country. We can't stand it much longer.

—In one of its recent issues the Calgary Herald takes a crack at Dr. McEachran and the Strathcona Horse. It says 200 of them died before reaching Africa. We hold no brief for that gentleman and are not in the "campaign literature" business. But we happen to know the sort of treatment those horses had before they were shipped, and if Dr. McEachran was in any way responsible for that, we blame him accordingly. The statements made in last issue regarding the survivors are proof that those "cayuses" were of the right sort. The Herald quotes in support of its own opinion an issue of the Sporting and Dramatic News, in which the Strathcona Horse is described and illustrated as a "heavy, weight-carrying horse and adapted to the very big men of the corps, but possibly better adapted for draught." The Herald does not furnish a copy of the illustration which accompanies this very facetious description of the cowboy horse, but if his cartoon is as amusing as his letterpress we should be grateful for an opportunity of seeing the work of this brilliant critic of the western warhorse.

Iowa's corn crop is estimated at 353,000,000 bushels, or 18,000,000 the largest ever harvested.

Answers to Legal Questions.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

Municipality Collecting Taxes.

A Settler, Wawanesa: "Would you kindly insert in legal department in next issue, whether a municipality can legally collect a year's taxes from a settler who only purchased land on the first of June, the said land being school land."

Answer.—The land not being liable to assessment for the year 1900, no taxes can be legally collected. You had better, should an attempt be made to collect, and if you desire protection, comply with the above head note.

GEORGE W. BAKER,

Barrister, Solicitor, &c.,

371 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A GUN OR A RIFLE



"WHICH DO YOU NEED MOST?"

To the man who is open for both, will offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

Select from our Catalogue what you want, and see if we cannot tempt you.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Increase in
Business during
1899 over
\$1,800,000.00

ALEX. NAISMITH, President, CHAS. D. KERR, Treasurer, A. F. KEMPTON, Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N. W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 50c. extra per each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

N.B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company.

"Good Cheer" Stoves and Ranges.



evenly heated,
perfectly ventilated,
extra large
Steel Plate Ovens
bake and roast
admirably
and save fuel.
Fully guaranteed.

SOLD
BY
LEAD-
ING
DEAL-
ERS
EVERY
WHERE

"Good Cheer"
RANGE
WITH LARGE STEEL OVEN.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO.
WOODSTOCK, ONT. LIMITED.

REPRESENTED IN WINNIPEG BY JAS. H. ASHDOWN.



A big lot just in from Tokio. Have you ever seen any of the genuine work of this wonderful people, where a man's wages for ordinary work is 5 cents a day. If not, let us send you our great combination package, containing three genuine Japanese Curios, one gold, one silver and one copper finished. A Japanese Story Book, illustrated throughout with beautiful pictures in eight colors. Two Japanese Table Napkins, 13x13 inches, stamped in colors with Oriental flowers, and in addition a novel, by one of our most popular modern writers, containing 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in colored paper covers. All mailed, carefully packed, for 15 cts. silver. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.



LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray since Oct. 20th issue:—

Impounded.

Creelford, Man.—One horse pony, color black, shod all round, weight between 900 and 1,000 pounds; also one horse, color bay, with white stripe down face, two white hind feet, weight about 1,000 pounds. James L. Wannop, 36, 12, 17.

Glenora, Man.—Two yearling steers, color red and white, no marks; one yearling steer, color pure black; one yearling steer, color black and white. Geo. Graham, 28, 3, 13.

Hednesford, Assa.—One mare, about two years old, black, little white on left hind foot; mare, about six years, black, white stripe on forehead, white spots on both shoulders, white hind feet; stallion colt, about three or four months, black; horse, about seven years, sorrel, small rope on neck, white nose, white right hind foot; mare, about two years, bay, white face, hind feet and left front foot white; mare, about two years, black, star on forehead. Franz Muller, N.E. 18, 19, 17w2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—One boar pig, about one year, white. Andrew Johnson, S.E. 10, 21, 9w2.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—One pony horse, nine or ten years, grey, extra short docked tail. John Weal.

Rapid City, Man.—One horse, color brown, with docked tail, six or seven years old. Peter Vluschihavar, 20, 13, 18w.

Rosser, Man.—One boar, color white, aged. Chas. Buckle, 10, 12, 1c.

Sifton, Man.—One black steer, six months old, one black heifer, six months old, one red steer, six months old. Petro Oroza, 24, 27, 20.

Wapella, Assa.—One mare, six years, dark grey, general purpose; horse, six years, dark grey, general purpose; horse, aged, bay, lump on the front left knee, heavy draft. Duncan McDonald, 20, 14, 33w1.

Welwyn, Assa.—One horse, aged, buckskin, two white feet, crooked front leg, lame; horse, brown, aged, star on forehead; mare, three years, brown, star and two white feet; mare, three years, brown, stripe on face, two white feet; mare, aged, grey, small; horse, two years, brown, star and white feet; mare, two years, bay, white face, two white feet; yearling colt, brown, white face, one white foot. H. Bayless, S.E. 14, 16, 30w1.

Lost.

Birtle, Man.—Red yearling heifer, earmark on tip of right ear and white ring on tail. J. O. Spencer, 5, 16, 26.

Carberry, Man.—Six spring calves, five steers and one heifer, four of them red in color, one roan, one spotted white and red, heifer has white face. Reward. Peter Robertson.

Elgin, Man.—Five spring calves, four heifers, with tin tags or weaners on nose, one bull, red. Last seen at West Hall. Jonathan Calverley, 30, 5, 21.

Gilbert Plains, Man.—One sorrel horse (broncho), weight about eleven hundred, star on forehead, three years old, branded on right shoulder O with a cross. \$5 reward. Wm. Adams.

Lothair, Man.—Seven spring calves, five all white except a few red hairs about the head, one roan, one red and white. Information regarding them rewarded. W. D. Perkins, 5, 12, 22.

Winnipeg P.O. (North End branch, Main street).—One Clyde horse colt, dark bay, heavy built, coming three years old, white star on forehead. Suitable reward. Wm. Dixon.

Estray.

Clanwilliam, Man.—Two two-year-old heifers. Owner can have same by proving property and paying costs incurred. J. M. Campbell, 34, 16, 18.

Crowstand, Assa.—For over a year, pony mare, very small, black; very small pony mare, bay, white face and all legs white. W. M. Carment, 18, 29, 31w1.

Dauphin, Man.—One bull, aged one year and a half, red, with white spots. Alfred Williams, 20, 21, 29.

Hillesden, Assa.—For about three weeks, pony horse, bay, white stripe on forehead, hind legs white, tail and mane cut short. A. Richardson, 16, 15, 6w2.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—One mare, aged, bay, branded diamond H on left shoulder and on left hip: mare, about four years, black, branded J quarter circle over on left ribs. In Tinny's band.

Neepawa, Man.—One dark bay work horse, weighing about 1,400 pounds, two white hind feet, heavy mane and tail. E. Allan, S.W. 7, 13, 15.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—One pony mare, buckskin, since last winter; pony mare, cream, since last winter; mare, bay, little white on forehead, white also on back, weight about 1,000 or 1,100 lbs., since last winter. F. W. Pinder, Pearl Creek ranch.

Weyburn, Assa.—One mare, bay, white spot on forehead; horse, black, hind feet white; horse, iron grey, white face. W. Kyle.

SOMERVILLE & CO.,

STEAM MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

BRANDON,

Dealers in Marble and Manitoba Granite

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELPieces, CEMETERY FENCING, TABLETS, ETC.

Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart, A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

When writing mention this paper.



Has No Competitor.

One Patent Medicine Which has the Field to Itself.

A prominent physician was recently asked why it was there are so many "blood purifiers," "nerve tonics" and medicines for every ill except one of the most common and annoying diseases, viz., piles.

He replied, there are two principal reasons: First, physicians and people in general have thought for years that the only permanent cure for piles was a surgical operation, and that medicinal preparations were simply palliatives and not a cure for the trouble.

Another reason is that piles, unlike many other diseases, is in no sense an imaginary trouble. A sufferer from piles is very much aware of the fact and for this reason the few pile salves and ointments, etc., have been short lived because the patient very soon discovered their worthlessness.

He continues: However, there is a new pile remedy which, judging from its popularity and extent of its sale, will soon take the place of all other treatment for piles. It has certainly made thousands of cures in this obstinate disease and its merit, repeatedly tested, has made it famous among physicians and wherever introduced. The remedy is sold by druggists everywhere under name of Pyramid Pile Cure.

It is in convenient, suppository form, composed of harmless astringents and healing oils, gives immediate relief in all forms of piles and a radical cure without resort to the knife and without pain or interference with daily occupation.

One strong recommendation for the remedy is that it contains no cocaine nor opium and is absolutely safe to use at any time.

One of the suppositories is applied at night, is absorbed and the cure is natural and painless.

It permanently cures itching, bleeding or protruding piles and is the only remedy except a dangerous surgical operation that will do so.

All druggists sell a complete treatment of the suppositories for 50 cents and the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., will mail free to any address a little book on cause and cure of piles which may be of assistance in chronic cases.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 970—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

FREE EARN A WATCH OR RIFLE

We want agents all over Canada to handle our fashionable Parisia Belt Pins. They come direct from Paris, where they have been extremely popular this season. They are so neat and useful that they sell readily wherever they are shown. To each agent selling 24 doz. of these beautiful Pins we give a handsome Stem-Wind, Stem-Set Watch with Nickel-Plated Case and genuine American Movement fully guaranteed, or an All Air Rifle, full size, latest model, best make, accurately sighted, that will kill at 100 yards. We have such confidence in our Parisia Belt Pins that we ask no money in advance. Simply send your name and address and we forward the Pins postpaid. Sell them among your friends, return the money and we forward your Watch or Rifle, all charges paid.

THE BEST CO., Box 311, Toronto, Canada.



Fall Fairs.

CRYSTAL CITY.

This is one of the oldest settlements in the province and its show on October 12th was the 21st they have held. The fine weather kept many farmers at home stacking, but the show was of high excellence and the attendance very good. Hon. Thos. Greenway brought out his cattle, which took all prizes for Shorthorns and Ayrshires. F. Collins had nearly all that was going for grades. In horses the competition was keen, J. S. Moffat and Robt. Ring getting most honors. Other winners were Hon. T. Greenway, A. McQuarrie, D. Robertson, John Taylor, R. S. Preston, D. B. Graham, J. S. Cochrane, and J. Gibbs. The dairy prizes drew keen competition, winners being Mrs. J. Colter, Mrs. U. S. Jory, Mrs. R. W. Baker, Mrs. F. Collins, Mrs. Geo. Bale, Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. Daly and Mrs. R. S. Preston.

GILBERT PLAINS.

This was its fifth show and a very satisfactory one. Principal winners were as follows:—Horses—Agricultural—R. Delgatty, J. H. Clay and S. Stephenson. General Purpose—A. Woods, R. Bergher, J. Crowe, R. Delgatty and J. Carbert, Jr. Roadsters—D. Anderson, D. McMillan, S. Stephenson and H. Hamilton.

Cattle—Shorthorns—C. Warren, F. Morris and G. McGowan. Grades—J. H. Clay, A. Delgatty and J. Nichol.

Sheep—H. Hamilton, J. Crowe and J. C. Turner.

Swine—A. L. Henry, J. H. Clay, J. McCurdy and D. McMillan.

Grain—J. Hamilton, D. Hamilton, J. Hastings, R. Martin and W. Brickman.

Butter—Mrs. R. Greenway, Mrs. J. S. Parsons, Mrs. M. Helmer, Mrs. Shaw and Miss E. Hamilton.

EAST MOOSE MOUNTAIN.

This show was held on October 12th. Leading prize winners were as follows:—Horses—Heavy draft—W. Kidson, D. Campbell, H. Brockman, A. Fulton, Piggott Bros. General purpose—H. Brockman, F. Whitlock, W. Appleton. Road and carriage—Piggott Bros., G. Dicken, Mrs. Maltby, W. Bruce. Stallion and get—A. Bellhouse. Cattle—Beef breeds—G. Husband, J. Boak, T. Kerr, Mrs. Watson, J. Beggs. Dairy—Miss Kidd, Mrs. Crichton, J. Entwistle, D. Campbell. Sheep—A. Fulton, H. Cope, M. Fry. Swine—Humphrey & Son, J. Beggs, T. Downey. Butter—J. Kidd, J. Crichton, G. Husband. Grain—C. H. Clements, W. Clements, J. Anderson, T. Hales.


PILOT MOUND.

This was a good fair, with a first-rate collection of domestic manufactures. The leading prize winners were as follows:—

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Horses—Heavy weight—A. McQuarrie, J. S. Moffat, R. J. Stephenson. Agricultural—R. S. Preston, J. McLean, H. H. Elsey. Carriage—J. Gibbs, J. Haire, D. A. Stewart, J. Cochrane. Roadster—A. Burnett, Miss M. Brown, D. Quail, R. S. Preston. Cattle—Shorthorn—R. S. Preston, F. Collins, Wm. Tait. Ayrshires—Fleming Bros., T. T. Baird, F. Publow. Herefords—W. Tait. Sheep—R. S. Preston, W. Trann, Fleming Bros. Swine—W. Publow, T. T. Baird, J. Cochrane, W. L. Trann, R. S. Preston. Grain—J. C. Campbell, J. A. Stewart, Fowler Bros., J. Whyte, H. H. Elsey, F. Publow. Butter—Mrs. U. S. Jory, R. S. Preston, Mrs. Bale, T. Plunkett.



In every town
and village
may be had
the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your
horses glad.

Made
by
Standard
Oil Co.

Manitoba Dairy School

THE SIXTH SESSION WILL OPEN
ON JANUARY 7TH, 1901.

A full course of instruction in Home Dairying, Butter and Cheesemaking, and all work pertaining to the Dairy Industry. For information and application blanks, address—

C. A. MURRAY, Dairy Superint'nd't,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M.,	Winnipeg	McPhillips, Geo.,	Wp'g.
Bourne, Robt.,	"	McPhillips, R. C.,	"
Bayne, G. A.,	"	Simpson, G. A.,	"
Doupe, Joseph,	"	McFadden, M.,	Neepawa
Doupe, J. L.,	"	Benister, G. B.,	P. la P.
Ducker, W. A.,	"	Molloy, John,	Rosser.
Harris, J. W.,	"	Francis, J.,	Poplar Point.
Lowe, Henry,	"	Vaughan, L. S.,	Selkirk, W.
Chataway, C. C.,	"	Rombough, M. B.,	Morden

Dawson City

By order,
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary,
P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

4415F

THE 'RAZOR STEEL' Secret-Temper, Cross-Cut SAW



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.

YOU ARE THINKING—

Thinking of Xmas and of the presents you wish to give to your friends. We thought of it long ago, and have been preparing by adding to our stock many useful and pretty articles suitable for presentation. We can supply you with anything in the jewelry line, and no matter how small the order, it will receive prompt attention. We will prepay the carriage to your address. Write for quotations.

Andrews & Co.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
McIntyre Block, - WINNIPEG.

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00

Bankers: Union Bank of Canada.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.

JOS. CORNELL,
Secretary and Manager.

Why should HAIL INSURANCE differ from other insurance in regard to payment of losses? You cannot afford to pay for uncertain protection, which is dear at any price. You want an insurance that insures. The losses for which this Company was liable during the past season HAVE BEEN PAID IN FULL. Our policy-holders had the best of it, but we stand by the principle of FULL and prompt payment, which our policy guarantees. Think this over before you insure next season.

We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling at 10 cents each only 2½ dozen beautiful Medallion Buttons on which appear the portrait of General Roberts in actual oil painting, showing all the brilliant colors of his uniform and medals, in 10 delicate tints on a gold ground. People are eager to secure this truly artistic memento of the war. This all steel Air Rifle is of the best make and newest model. It has Globe 8 gts. Pistol Grip, and Walnut Stock. Shoots B. B. Shot, Darts or Slugs with great force and perfect accuracy. For bird shooting or target practice it is unequalled. Each Rifle is carefully tested before leaving the factory. As our stock of these beautiful Buttons is limited, you will do well to order at once.

AIR RIFLE

FREE

ART SUPPLY COMPANY, BOX 1102 TORONTO.

B. C. Provincial Fair.

The fair held this year at New Westminster, from Oct. 3rd to 5th, experienced most delightful weather. The attendance was larger than ever before and the whole fair a decided success. The province is developing rapidly and the show is making even greater strides. The most prominent feature in this year's show was the display of live stock. The old accommodation for stock was not anything like adequate and a large amount of temporary shedding had to be hastily run up. Not only was there a large turnout from the province, but quite a large number of cattle were present from Ontario as well as exhibits from the neighboring States of Washington and Oregon.

HORSES.

Thoroughbreds and Standard breeds predominated in the horse classes, but the classification in the prize list needs extending and raising next year.

Clydesdales made a nice showing, some of them coming from the Ladd Stock Farm, Oregon, while W. E. Butler brought out some from Ontario. H. F. Page, Matsqui, had a fine string of Percherons. There were only two other entries present, two stallions. A Shire stallion and a mare represented this breed, while two French Coach stallions did duty for this famous breed. General purpose, roadster, saddle and pony classes were well filled.

CATTLE.

An interesting contest was waged in the Shorthorn class between the herds of W. O. Minor, of Eastern Oregon, and C. E. Ladd, of Western Oregon. These two herds had met twice before on the other side and again on Canadian soil for the third one. Ladd's herd consisted of 15 picked animals, headed by Toppsman, the well-known bull formerly owned by J. G. Barron, Carberry, and a sweepstakes winner at Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Ottawa, and other shows. Ladd has imported from Canada at one time and another about four carloads of choice Shorthorns. The other contestant, W. O. Minor, had forwarded a good bunch of 18 head of cattle, headed by a Canadian bred bull, Strathallen Chief. Ladd had the best of it, winning with Toppsman and having the first aged herd. H. Wright, Guelph, had out 15 head and got a few prizes. W. E. Butler, Dereham Centre, had a few. These, together with quite a local entry, made a splendid showing of Shorthorns. Red Polled cattle were represented by five head and Polled Angus by four head. The dairy breeds were more plentiful. Holsteins were quite numerous, a good showing was made in Jerseys and a few Guernseys. A nice showing of Ayr-

shires was made by A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack. The dairy breeds seem more popular than the beef ones.

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep was a large one and in point of quality was a very good one. In Southdowns three good flocks competed. J. T. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, was the leader and had forward about 25 head, many of them English winners. Ladd showed about a dozen and Austin a nice flock. Three exhibitors showed Oxford Downs, but Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, had the best of it, with about two dozen sheep, headed by a winner both in England and Toronto. E. A. Kipp, Chilliwack, had 34 Shropshires present, headed by an English bred ram, and secured very nearly all the prizes. Ladd and Butler had exhibits in this class also. A few Hampshire Downs and Suffolks were shown, while the long woolled breeds were well represented. A. C. Wells & Son showed Lincolns, Ladd, Cotswolds, Wright, Beebe and Austin, Leicesters, and Maynard, Dorset Horned.

SWINE.

This exhibit was also a big improvement upon past years. Yorkshires were shown by H. F. Page and Mr. Brannick, Berkshires by Shannon Bros. and A. C. Wells & Son, all good exhibits. Bamford, of Chilliwack, had forward 37 Poland Chinas, Austin and Thompson showed Chester Whites, while small exhibits were made of Essex, Suffolk, Duroc Jerseys and Tamworths. Many Ontario prize winners were found among the exhibits and not a few from across the line.

The exhibit of poultry was an excellent one. The fruit exhibit was very good, large quantities being sent in from the upper country, the local crop not being so good this year as generally. Roots and vegetables were not quite up to the usual mark, but flowering plants made the greatest display ever seen at New Westminster. The dairy exhibit was not quite up to former years. The agricultural societies had attractive exhibits, the Kelowna district showing a fine exhibit of home grown tobacco. The mining exhibit was an interesting one and the local merchants had fine exhibits. This year's show was a success in every way.

From 37 acres wheat A. McKenzie, Oakville, threshed 1,500 bushels. The land was new.

Rory McLellan, Baldur, threshed an average of 37½ bushels per acre off a 70 acre wheat field.

Very great quantities of Canadian hay are now being regularly shipped into Glasgow, Scotland. It is found more palatable, and therefore more profitable, than the native product.

NEW MAIL ORDER HOUSE

Up-to-Date Household Articles,
Novelties and Remedies.

HERE'S a FEW to START WITH.

Do you suffer from poor Eyesight?

'ACTINA'

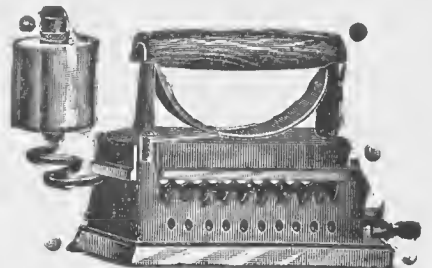
The marvel of the age—will now cure you. No cutting—no drugging. Write for booklet



(Half actual size.)

WILL CURE AND PREVENT

Corns, Bunions and Ingrown Nails. This eraser consists of a steel cylinder, on which is placed an abrasive cloth, held by nickel-plated steel caps. AN UNGUENT for soft corns, with an extra cloth, packed inside cylinder. Polishing with this eraser easily removes corns, bunions, and prevents accumulation of callous cuticle, keeping the skin clean and healthy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed on receipt of 50c., P. O. Money Order or stamps.



Superior Self-Heating Sad Irons

Absolutely safe. Proof against explosion. Takes only three minutes to get ready for work. It is SAFE, CLEAN, QUICK, and does better work than any other iron on the market. Price \$5.00 prepaid. Write for circulars and testimonials.

FIBRE FIRE KINDLERS.

The only perfect up-to-date kindling. Absolutely sure, clean and safe. Will burn 25 minutes. Will start any coal fire. Put up in neat paper packages, ready for use. Costs only 2½c. each. A postcard will bring you a sample package free.

My new catalogue of useful Household articles, etc. will be ready in a short time. Send me your address, and I will mail you one when ready.

Watch my ads.—something new every issue.

KARL K. ALBERT'S MAIL ORDER HOUSE

268 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.



Of Value to Horsemen.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to draw your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

From Over the Water.

Office of the Dairy Commissioner,
Wellington, New Zealand,
28th September, 1900.

Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sirs—I received a copy of the Midsummer Fair Number of The Nor'-West Farmer. Many thanks for same. For a home production it is an excellent number, and the illustrations are capital. The cuts of the proper type of bacon hogs, and the information in connection with the pork industry, should be very valuable to all farmers. Trusting that the enterprise of your journal will meet with the success it merits,

Yours truly,

J. A. KINSELLA,
Dairy Commissioner.

Blackleg.

It is well known that Blackleg is particularly troublesome in the fall, and perhaps a word on the subject of Blackleg vaccination may be of interest to our readers. The merits of the operation are well proven beyond the shadow of a doubt, so that a discussion on that point is not necessary. However, in spite of the fact that cattle raisers recognize

the necessity of vaccination, yet many of them put it off from week to week, trusting that luck will see them through, and it is these cattle raisers especially to whom we desire to point out the danger of such a shortsighted policy. By deferring vaccination until the disease breaks out in your herd or in your immediate neighborhood, you sustain an unnecessary loss in the first instance, and court disaster in the second. Such being the case vaccinate early in the fall, and place yourself on the safe side. NOW is the time to vaccinate; do not postpone it, and then feel sore when you lose from Blackleg. Another and most important point, is the Vaccine. The whole success of the operation depends on the reliability of the Vaccine. Don't be imposed upon by vendors of so-called cheap vaccine, and exercise due caution against new or experimental vaccines. It is a good plan to use that which has proven successful and reliable by many years of constant use. If you cannot readily obtain it in your neighborhood, ask your druggist to purchase it for you. Stipulate that it bears the name and trademark, PASTEUR. Write to the Pasteur Vaccine Co., of Chicago, or to W. J. Mitchell & Co., of Winnipeg, who handle the original and genuine article, and obtain some information which will be of special interest to you at this time, particularly regarding the Vaccine, which is ready for use as sold.

The Same Story all Along the Line

Winnipeg, Oct. 27, 1900.

The Publishers of
The Nor'-West Farmer,
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen,—Allow us to state for your satisfaction and for the benefit of other advertisers if they should chance to see this, that our page of farm land advertising in The Nor'-West Farmer has resulted in more letters of inquiry from the farming community than we have secured from any other source with an equal expenditure of money. There is no doubt but that The Farmer reaches and is read by the people with whom we wish to correspond.

Yours truly,

CROTTY & CROSS,
Real Estate Agents.

Business Education. — A school that meets all the requirements for a good practical business training is the Central Business College, Toronto. With its splendid equipment and a large staff of skilled teachers it is proving worthy of the extensive patronage it enjoys from year to year. It is well worth while for any one interested in education to write for the circular of this school. See card in this issue.

SHIPPERS OF DRESSED HOGS, POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS

To the Winnipeg market, will do well to remember us, as we are the largest handlers of above lines in the Canadian Northwest.

References: Any Bank or Wholesale House in Winnipeg. Correspondence solicited.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,
PORK PACKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WINNIPEG.

Office: 147 BANNATYNE ST. EAST
Packing House: LOUISE BRIDGE.

KENDALL'S... SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Sprains, Cuts and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blemish because it does not blister.

North Pantonet, Ont., Feb. 10, '98.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sirs:—Will you please give me a remedy for heaves. I have a mare that is afflicted. I take pleasure in stating that I have cured a Card of four years' standing with your Kendall's Blister. By using it only once and then applying your Spavin Cure. As long as I have horses, I will not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blister in my stable.

Very truly yours,

ADOLPHUS GAUTHIER.

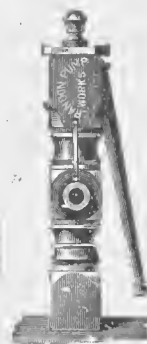
Price \$1, Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



EARN THIS WATCH

by selling only 2 dozen Patent Lever Buttons at 10 cts. each. These Buttons are heavily Gold Plated, latest style, and are easily sold by any bright boy. Write and we forward the Buttons, free of all charge. Sell them, return the money, and we send postpaid this handsome Watch, with polished nickel case, ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands, keyless wind and genuine American lever movement. It is a thoroughly accurate and reliable Watch, and with care should last for ten years. THE LEVER BUTTON CO., Box 1103, Toronto, Canada.



Riesberry's Pump Works

BRANDON, MAN.

We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West. We have all sizes of

WOOD PUMPS,
CATTLE PUMPS,
PORCELAIN CYLINDERS, &c

Every Pump warranted. Don't buy until you have had our Catalogue and prices.

RIESBERRY & CO., 6th St., Brandon.



GIRLS! FREE!

We give this Dainty Perfume Lamp for selling only 1 doz. packages of Steel Pens at 10 cents per package. Each package contains 18 lbs of best English make. They are so cheap that they sell themselves. This beautiful Lamp has nickel base, handsome pleated shade, complete with wick and chimney. The bowl is filled with the choicest of liquid perfume, after using which you fill it with oil and then have a pretty and non-explosive chamber lamp. Write and we mail Pens, sell them, return money, and we send you Lamp carefully packed, all charges paid. HOME SUPPLY CO., Box 311, Toronto.



BOY'S PRINTER

A complete printing office, containing a font of changeable rubber type, ink pad, tweezers and holder. Useful in many ways—printing cards, marking clothing, boxes, etc. Every boy should have one. Postpaid 15 cts. McFarlane & Co., 110 Lodge St., Toronto, Can.

Unparalleled Subscription



Offer To Weekly Free Press Subscribers

30 FINE PICTURES AND THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS
TO JANUARY 1st, 1902, FOR **\$1.00**

COMMENCING November 1st, 1900, arrangements have been made to present every two weeks to every subscriber to the Weekly Free Press a fine reproduction printed on art paper suitable for framing. The pictures will be specially made half tones of the highest quality, well worthy of preservation and calculated to adorn the home. They will be given absolutely free of charge to all subscribers to the Weekly Free Press. The pictures will include late portraits specially taken for this series, of the leading men in the public life of Canada, beginning with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper.

With these portraits, which will constitute a valuable gallery of the most eminent Canadians of the times, there will be interspersed half tone reproductions from Art Works, showing Manitoba and Western Views, pictures depicting typical scenes in Canadian life, Military Pictures and general views, the whole forming a most desirable collection of the highest interest and value.

To all members of the family these pictures will be attractive, and to the young members of the family, they will be educational and will promote the spirit of Canadianism and Imperial feeling by bringing closer to their minds a realization of the personalities of the leaders in Canadian and Imperial public life as well as by making their minds familiar with the wonderful country which is their home. Whether used for framing or kept as a portfolio of 30 attractive Art Works, for that will be the number received for the price of one year's subscription if the subscription is forwarded before November 1st, these pictures will be well worth having. The presentation every fortnight of these pictures will be but one respect in which the Free Press will commend itself during the coming year as better than ever before. The Free Press looks forward confidently to making the first year of the new century by far the best in the whole history of the leading paper of the west, and its present performance is the best pledge for the future. The Free Press appeals in its Daily and Weekly issues for proof of how it is filling its sphere with success that increases daily as "the paper of the West for the people of the West."

By forwarding \$1.00 new subscribers to the Weekly Free Press will be given the balance of the year free.

Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg.

Enclosed find One Dollar for Weekly Free Press to First January, 1902, and Pictures as per offer.



Plowing the Farm Garden.

Jas. B. King, Fairfax, Man.

The usual practice is to plow the farm garden in the spring, not because it is the right time to plow it, but for the reason that it is usually never thought of till the farmer wants to sow his seeds, which is generally after the wheat seeding is done, or in other words, any time between the beginning and the end of May. For several years we have made a practice of plowing our garden in the fall. There is more time then than in the spring. This may be more apparent than real, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that if left until spring it is very unlikely to be plowed before the wheat seeding is done, when it is too late to have the best success with some of the most important kinds of vegetables, unless the wheat seeding happens to be finished unusually early.

Some may say, what is the use of sowing certain kinds of seeds so early? There is little growth and the land is so cold that there is little available nitrogen in the soil, for nitrification does not go on till we have warm weather. That may be so, but will not the deficiency of plant food at this time cause the plant to throw out more roots, and thus be able to make quicker growth when warm weather does come? Whether this is true or not, we have generally found the early sown to be the better crop.

You can plow deeper in the fall than it would be advisable to do in the spring, thus bringing up some crude soil to the surface to be oxidized by the air, and disintegrated by the action of the frost. The plant food is then in a more available form, besides your soil is deepened, and the roots of the plants will make freer growth.

Contrary to the opinion of some farmers, a soil's capacity for holding water is increased by deep plowing, provided it has sufficient surface cultivation to moderately firm it, so that capillary attraction can take place. Again, by fall plowing, especially if done late, you turn under cut-worms—the insect that so far has given us the most trouble—and so break their cell at a time when they are unable to make another.

Now, supposing we spring plow. If done early, you will be unable to plow deep, for the frost will not be out of the ground far enough to allow it, and especially so if the land was manured the previous fall or through the winter. If done later, when you can plow deep, it is not advisable to bring up much crude soil; and, as I mentioned before, it would be too late to get the best success with certain kinds of vegetables. It will also leave the soil rather loose, though this can be obviated by the use of that new implement, the sub-surface packer.

Some may be inclined to think that fall plowing allows the land to dry out. I think the reverse is the case. The surface may be drier, but the fact of it being so is no evidence that the moisture in the soil is not coming right to the surface to be evaporated, for evaporation of moisture from the soil, if the land is not covered with snow, goes on in winter as well as in summer, though, of course, to a smaller extent. I am aware that spring plowing is generally preferable to fall

plowing for grain. The principal reason being usually considered the snow held in the stubble during the winter. But as a garden has no stubble, and the rubbish is burnt in the fall—or should be, as it harbors vermin—it makes no difference whether it is plowed in the fall or not as far as the holding of snow is concerned.

A disadvantage of fall plowing is that it is more liable to be weedy than spring plowing. This can be largely overcome by harrowing or cultivating immediately before sowing the seeds, in fact, it should be done whether it is weedy or not. It is a mistake to put a garden on a weedy spot; it should be comparatively clean and kept so. No doubt there is land on which spring plowing is preferable, but for the average land in the southwestern part of the province, fall plowing is, I consider, the better way. It has certainly been the most satisfactory with us.

George Wells, Macgregor, had three turnips averaging 20 lbs. each, one was 2 ft. 10 in. in circumference.

There is a prize on in Macgregor for the heaviest potato of the season. George Gregor is now at the top with one that weighs 3 lbs. 7 ozs.

John Broadbent, of Thornhill, has raspberry bushes in fruit, the berries being large and of excellent flavor. It is decidedly unusual to pick raspberries in the middle of October in Manitoba.

Wm. Warnock, of Goderich, a well known vegetable grower, lately showed a monster squash grown from seed supplied by Wm. Rennie, Toronto. It weighed 322 lbs.

Prof. John Craig has resigned the chair of horticulture at the Iowa Agricultural College, to take a similar position at Cornell University. Our readers will remember that Prof. Craig was for some years Horticulturist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, with headquarters at Ottawa.

We hear of many cases of vigorous and unusual vegetation. But the strangest of all comes from the fertile Eden settlement. Mr. Donald Fraser has a crab apple tree in full blossom (a second time this year) after having already produced a heavy crop of fruit this season. Two crops of fruit in one year is something that cannot be produced in any other part of Canada. —Neepawa Press.

A very practical eastern farmer said lately: "I am of the opinion that commercial fertilizers are too expensive for the average farmer. Market gardeners near some large manufacturing or commercial centre, wanting to make the most out of a small piece of land, may profitably use them. Superphosphate and artificial manures are of benefit to the experimentalist, but the farmer who has to make a living from the soil will find that the cheapest and best manures are those that he manufactures on his own farm.

The October number of Pearson's Magazine has an article on "Apple Culture in America," by Theodore Dreiser, which contains a paragraph that makes interesting reading and one which every one wishes was true. Speaking of apple growing in Canada, he says: "Manitoba is one of the most important of the western provinces in Canada, in the shipment of apples, the number of trees looked after in specially farmed orchards aggregating between 500,000 and 600,000." We would like very much for Mr. Dreiser to come and visit our apple orchards.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Guaiacal and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N.Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and I am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powders, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drug.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package, and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

FLAGEOLET 30c
Made of highly polished nickel, 14 in. long, correctly tuned and keyed. A regular dollar orchestra instrument, our most attractive musical offer. Mailed carefully packed for 30 cts. MCFARLANE & CO., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

IT'S MERIT

Has placed the



CHATHAM FANNING MILL

Throughout Canada at the head of all other Grain Cleaners in use in the Dominion, and is fast accomplishing the same result in the United States.

If you want a MILL be sure and get the one that has gained a reputation by general use, which insures you against making a mistake, and get the Chatham Fanning Mill.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.



PUZZLES

New book just published. Contains 138 illustrated rebuses, 78 amusing and intricate puzzles, 25 charades, 70 riddles and enigmas, and 1297 amusing conundrums, all with their answers. The most complete and fascinating collection of puzzles ever published. Handsomely illustrated. Mailed 10c. McFarlane & Co., Toronto, Canada.

FREE FOR ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS

ROYAL CROWN WRAPPERS are as good as gold for Pictures, with or without frames, Books, and other Premiums. A full list of which will be mailed to you free on application.

FRAMED PICTURES. You can have any of the Pictures framed in beautiful gilt 3 inch moulding for **150 WRAPPERS** or for 50c. and the number of wrappers stated with each picture. The size of the frame is 21 x 25½ inches. For \$1.00 and the wrappers stated with each picture you can have an elegant frame in 5½ inch moulding in gilt, oak and gilt, or white and gilt. Size of frame about 26 x 30 inches and worth over \$3.00. Framed pictures can only be sent by express; you paying express charges.



CACTUS. 16 x 20 inches.

For 15 Wrappers.



For 15 Wrappers. **MUSIC OF LOVE.** 16 x 20 inches.



16 x 20 inches.

FLEUR DE LIS.

For 15 Wrappers.



For 15 Wrappers. **FRUITS AND FLOWERS.** 16x20 inches.



16 x 20 inches.

LILACS.

For 15 Wrappers.



For 15 Wrappers. **GATHERING BLACKBERRIES.** 16x20 inches.



Destiny.

Father, I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me;
And the changes that are sure to come
I do not fear to see;
But I ask Thee for a present mind
Intent on pleasing Thee.

I ask Thee for a thoughtful love,
Through constant watching wise,
To meet the glad with joyful smiles,
And wipe the weeping eyes;
And a heart at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathize.

I would not have the restless will
That hurries to and fro
Seeking for some great thing to do,
Or secret thing to know;
I would be treated as a child
And guided where I go.

Wherever in the world I am,
In whatsoever estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate;
And a work of lowly love to do
For the Lord on whom I wait.

So I ask Thee for the daily strength
To none that ask denied;
And a mind to blend with outward life,
While keeping near Thy side;
Content to fill a little space
If Thou be glorified.

—Anna L. Waring.

The Signal Lights

Roland and Donald were two little friends; they went to school with each other and spent their holidays together, and made plans of what they would do when they were grown up.

One thing was to ride round the world together on their ponies. Donald had a pony already, and Roland was to have one in a year's time. As yet his grandma Maitland, with whom he lived, thought him too young.

Mrs. Maitland's house stood on a hill; it was a stone house, in old English style; she was a very rich old lady and rather eccentric. It was well known that she kept money and jewels and valuables of all sorts in the house in that lonely place, with only two women-servants, for the man who was gardener and coachman lived in a little house some distance away.

"Mrs. Maitland will be robbed some of these days," Mr. Desmond often said. "She ought to have some of the men of her family to live with her." Mr. Desmond was Donald's father. He was a well-to-do farmer, and in his house were plenty of people.

Every night, before they went to bed, Donald and Roland exchanged greetings from their windows. How did they do that, you ask, especially if there was no moon? Well, I will tell you. The boys' windows faced each other, and they began by having two or three flags, which meant certain things if they were waved a certain number of times. Finally, they had a great many flags of different colors or combinations of colors, and each flag had a letter on it, or such small words as "and," "the," "no," "yes," and they could spell out anything. Finally, Donald read about flashlight signals, and on the night of election day was taken to New York, where he really saw them. The next day he told Roland that he thought they could get up something that would give them a chance to talk from their windows at night as well as by day. How those boys worked for weeks! Flash lights were not possible, they found; but finally they

managed to make a number of bright little colored-glass lanterns. Oh, the joy they felt when, standing at their windows, they saw in the distance what looked like bright stars of different hues, and exchanged a few words. After that they studied out a system, and soon could converse very well.

"Children's nonsense," grandma Maitland called it.

Each of the boys put up a little shelf under his window, and arranged his lanterns and his match-box, and the pole on which they hung out the lights, so that they would always be at hand.

It was a night in November, cold and clear and still, when Donald, before going to bed, opened his window and hung out his yellow light. In a moment, far away on the hill, where he could see nothing but the dark outline of Mrs. Maitland's house against the sky, shone out a yellow star. This was a greeting, and "I see you."

Then Roland said: "I cannot come to school to-morrow; have to go to town with grandma." And Donald said: "I'll tell teacher why you stay." Then they said good-night, with a violet lantern, and closed their windows.

The wind blew from the west that night, and Donald's garret window shook and rattled, and Donald dreamed of wrecks at sea and fights with Indians. He was in an Indian camp, defending himself against a fierce red man who was trying to scalp him, when he suddenly started wide awake and found that someone was really pulling his hair.

"Oh, oh, oh!" he cried, and he heard his sister Bessie's voice crying:

"Donald, Donald! I didn't want to pull your hair, but nothing else would wake you up. Roland is signalling to you. He has put out the red light. I happened to wake up and saw it."

Now the red light meant, "Come at once," or "Danger," and Donald was at his shelf in a moment, with a quilt around him, signalling, "Ready, I see you." Out shone an answer in bright stars, "B-u-r-g-l-a-r-s. Help!" and Donald flashed a "Yes," and rushed at once to his father's room, and shouted:

"Oh, papa, there are burglars in Mrs. Maitland's house! Roland has signalled so!"

"Burglars!" repeated Mr. Desmond, springing to his feet and hastily dressing himself. "Run and call Peter and tell him to saddle the horses; call your uncles, call Mr. Bowen, tell every man in the house to bring his revolver. Burglars! Just what I always expected! Heaven grant we get there in time! Bright of Roland to signal. That's a cute idea of yours."

Ten minutes later Mr. Desmond, uncles Jack and Ben, Peter, Mr. Bowen, and Donald on his pony, were dashing

down the road. It took some time to reach Mrs. Maitland's house.

Lights shone through the half-moon cuts in the shutters, and they dismounted, ascending the steps softly, and burst in at the front door.

Silver, clothing and valuables of all sorts were tied up in bundles in the hall, ready to carry away, and four men were eating and drinking in fancied security in the dining room.

At the entrance of the armed party, abject terror fell upon them, and they were easily captured. In the room above they found old Mrs. Maitland, gagged and bound. The two servants were locked into their garret, where they were shrieking with terror, and Roland was tied to the bedpost in his own room. He had managed, however, to drag the bedstead to the window, and, all the lanterns and matches being in order so near the window, he could reach them, though his arms were only free below the elbow. And so Mrs. Maitland's property was saved, and perhaps her life also, for she was nearly smothered, a dreadful thing for so old a lady.

The thieves were taken to gaol in the wagon they had brought for carrying off the plunder, and the country was rid of four bad and dangerous men, and Roland's and Donald's signal lights had done important work. Old Mrs. Maitland never called them children's nonsense again.—N. Y. Ledger.

What Shall We Do With Our Sons?

Give them a good education.

Teach them to be brave, strong, true.

Teach them to respect women and treat them as their equals.

Teach them to be pure in thought, deed and action, to despise meanness and falsehood.

Teach them to be self-supporting and ashamed of idleness.

Show them the way to love nature, to love the sunshine, exercise in the fresh air and honorable work.

Teach them to hate tobacco, rum, all strong drinks, and to love fruits and simple foods.

Teach them to spend their evenings at home or in good society.—Bertha Meyer.

In 1860 Longfellow wrote: "In every country the 'dangerous classes' are those who do not work; for instance, the nobility of Europe and the slaveholders here. It is evident that the world needs a new nobility—not of the gold medal sort, not of the blood that is blue because it stagnates, but of the red arterial blood that circulates and has heart in it, and life and labor."

A Fakir's Resurrection.

It was on the way from Punnah to Bewah, in southern India, said the bronze-faced man. Our party had just reached the dak bungalow about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and found there, near a large banyan tree, a number of fakirs.

Their tricks were more than usually clever, and they kept us amused for a considerable time. Finally, as a parting stroke, they suggested that for a small sum of money one of their party should be buried alive. Our curiosity was not proof against such a tempting offer, and the rascals set to work.

It did not take them long to make an excavation from seven to eight feet in length, and two and one-half feet wide at the top. When they got down about four feet they suddenly narrowed the grave to a width of two feet, leaving an even margin or ledge all around. Below this they dug some two feet further, making a total depth of six feet.

A slim, wiry-looking chap, with a cast in his left eye, was selected as the victim. The chief fakir, with the usual incantations and passes, soon had him rigid in a sort of hypnotic sleep; then wrapping him closely in a white cloth, he was lowered into the narrow part of the grave.

Over him, resting upon the sandy ledge described, was placed a layer of thin boards to prevent the soil from coming in contact with his body. This done, the others set to work with a will to shovel in, trampling down the earth solidly every few inches.

I must confess that by this time I felt a trifle squeamish. The scene was rather too realistic for my fancy. Could it be deliberate murder, and I an accessory to the act? A sickly feeling crept over me, but the Hindoos, noticing my uneasy looks, only ground and shovelled and stamped the harder.

This was surely no common conjuring trick, and, try as I might, I could not shake off the uncomfortable feeling that the Hindoo had been laid away for his final sleep. I succeeded, however, in repressing my emotions, and assumed an indifferent air I was far from feeling.

"How long will you leave the man there?" I feebly managed to ask, after a time.

"As long as sahib pleases," replied the chief fakir.

In turns we watched the grave during the night, and the next morning I was about to leave my quarters for the place at about 9 o'clock.

A light hand tapped me on the shoulder. I turned quickly, and, to my utter amazement, who should confront me, grinning and bowing and scraping, with his "Salaam, sahib, bakshush," but that long, wiry rascal, with the cast in his left eye, the same whom the night before I had left securely planted beneath six feet of compact earth.

It would have been bad policy to show astonishment, so I simply nodded and passed on with him to the grave. There it remained, not a sod disturbed, and one of my companions standing by, still on guard duty. It was a resurrection, sure enough.

It cost me just fifty rupees to worm the mystery out of that wily fakir, but I was bound to know if it cost me one hundred.

There was, as I said, a large banyan tree close by the grave. The tree was hollow. Between it and one end of the tomb was a subterranean passage just big enough for a thin man to creep in. The victim had merely to break through a thin wall of soft earth, worm his way into the hollow of the tree, and wait there until darkness afforded an opportunity to escape.

How to Renovate Carpets.

To keep the carpets of a house healthfully clean at all times, and make them give the longest possible service without ever looking shabby, is no mean part of the thrifty housewife's management. Leaving the sanitation of the house entirely out of consideration, as a matter of economy all the carpets in daily use — regardless of their weight, or appearance — should be taken out-of-doors at least once a year and thoroughly freed from dust. The gritty dust that sifts through ingrain and rag carpets, and below the reach of a broom in heavy ones, is very wearing.

The wear and tear of beating the dust from carpets when hung over a line, is a severe and useless strain on the warp. If possible, lay them on the ground to clean, afterward hang over a line and allow them to remain several hours for the wind and sun to freshen and purify. Always beat a carpet from the wrong side first, but beat and sweep at least two times on each side.

If the breadths of a carpet need not or cannot be transposed to advantage, examine carefully and mend any places where the thread has broken in the seams before it is beaten. In a room of regular shape, however, a decided saving is effected by opening the seam at, or nearest, the centre (if no other place gets more wear), and joining the outer edges, before the signs of wear are plainly evident.

In mending or cutting down worn carpets, a lengthwise seam is far more noticeable than one made across the breadth. For this reason, mending as one would an ordinary garment by cutting out the worn place, clipping the corners diagonally, turning under the edges and hemming them down to a piece of carpet secured to the under side, is sure to be conspicuous, however skilfully done. If possible, then, cut across the entire width of a breadth, and matching the pattern perfectly, insert a piece by neatly folding the edges of both the body carpet, and piece back on to the wrong side an inch, basting securely to position, and overhand stitching the edges with linen thread as near the color of the ground as possible.

Thin, worn places, and small breaks in ingrain carpet, can be inconspicuously darned down with ravellings of the same, and this should always be done when such places can be brought to the parts of the room least used, or underneath large pieces of furniture.

Breaks in the seams of a Brussels or other carpet that were made by a machine, must be re-sewed with the same style seam.

Plain ingrain filling is invaluable in re-making old carpets of any weave, or in changing from a smaller to a larger room. Indeed, so accustomed are we to rug effects that an old figured carpet cut down, freshened and used with a plain border matching the ground of the centre, is not "patchy" looking in the least, but, on the contrary, is often more effective than ever before.

By all odds the best home-made rugs from every point of view are made of ingrain carpet that is past renovation. All housewives may not know that a large rug made by joining two or three widths of such re-woven carpet is perfect for dining-room use, and the seams will not show in the least after a little use. After a carpet has been re-made and laid, freshen the colors and remove any dust that may remain by rubbing (or scrubbing with a brush, if it be Brussels), thoroughly with a good-sized piece of knit woolen underwear, wrung often from warm borax water, made in the proportion of one tablespoonful of borax to every gallon of water. Rub afterwards with a dry woolen cloth; open the windows and dry thoroughly before walking over it to settle the room.—Country Gentleman.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

will bring a Splendid Contingent of
YOUNG MEN and WOMEN into the
Several Departments of the

CENTRAL
Business College

TORONTO. The nice thing about it is that you may enter our School at any time and receive from our TEN capable Teachers that individual instruction and personal care so necessary for your Success.

Write for our circulars, at any rate, and get some particulars.

Address—

W. H. SHAW, Principal,
Yonge and Gerrard Streets, TORONTO.

All Coon Skins

LOOK ALIKE TO SOME PEOPLE

But there's a difference. You can't lose by buying a good Coon Jacket or Coat. There is a hall mark of Quality on all our Furs that recommends them to all buyers.

In Ladies' Coon Jackets, prices from **\$35.50.**

Men's Coon Coats, **\$35.00** to **\$65.00.**

If interested in FURS of any description, write for our Catalogue.

RAW SKINS BOUGHT

HAMMOND,
430 Main Street.

SOLID GOLD



We give this beautiful solid Gold Ring, set with a Ruby and two Pearls for selling only 15 Swiss Rose Pins at 10 cts. each. They are very pretty and easy to sell. Write and we forward Plus. Sell them, return the money, and this magnificent Ring will be sent you by return mail. Premium Supply Co., Box 1104 Toronto.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4-lb. tins, labelled **JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.**

BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

FREE! This beautiful little 14 day's Watch for selling only 2 doz. Swiss Pins at 15c. each. Pins are finely finished in Gold, and set with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are splendid value and very easy to sell. The Watch has a beautifully ornamented dial with gold hands, and is an excellent time keeper. Write and we send Pins. Sell them, return the money, and your Watch will be sent, every charge paid. GEM PIN CO., Box 1104, Toronto.



Gasoline In Millinery.

Gasoline is very useful in renewing old millinery, for the hat itself as well as the trimmings. First remove all garniture, brush the felt thoroughly, being careful to brush it the way the nap runs, then dampen a piece of soft cloth and clean it as you do a glove, a space at a time, being careful these spaces do not show a soiled line about them, which line may be prevented by brisk rubbing with a clean dry cloth. Hang the hat in the open air for half an hour when the odor has disappeared and it is ready to be retrimmed, unless the shape is injured, when a little ingenious pressing over a bowl or tin pail will give it a really fresh appearance, and if wired it can be bent into a more modern shape, so that even its owner will not detect its antiquity.

While the hat is being aired attend to the trimmings, picking out all old stitches, then dipping the ribbon in the gasoline and rubbing it vigorously to remove all soiture. Silk, velvet and net stuffs are cleaned in the same manner, also lace and chiffon which however, must not be handled clumsily, a gentle squeezing only being necessary. After hanging in the open air they may be pressed, the thin goods needing only a moderately hot oven while the ribbon should be wetted, then "sawed" briskly under a hot iron, which usually removes the wrinkles, returns the crispness and leaves it fresh and clean without any tell tale gloss. Velvet needs to be steamed to raise the crushed nap. This is done in two ways, by holding the wrong side over a boiling tea kettle and by moving it back and forth over a hot iron upon which a cloth wrung in cold water has been laid, the latter restoring the stiffness of the body as well as raising the nap.

Fine silk wire may be used with lace, chiffon and other diaphanous goods, to hold them outstanding. It comes so fine, almost a thread, that it is scarcely noticeable.

Felt hats that have become limp and shapeless from long wear should be steamed before being pulled or pressed in to shape.

Feathers, if steamed, become soft and fluffy, all ready for the silver knife that gives them the finishing curl, but flowers should not be disturbed, as it disturbs the glue and sizing so largely used in their manufacture. They should be well brushed, then carefully picked up into shapeliness.—Annie Balcomb Wheeler.

Eating at Bed-Time.

Eating at bed-time was formerly considered very injurious; but at the present time it is favored by some of our best physicians, especially for invalids who are troubled with sleeplessness. Food of a simple kind will induce sleep. The sinking sensation felt by those who cannot sleep is often simply a call for food, while wakefulness is often a symptom of hunger. Gratify this desire, and you will soon fall asleep. The feeble will be stronger at dawn if they partake of light food before going to bed. Some twelve or fourteen hours lie between supper and breakfast, and by that time the fuel of the body has become expended. When prolonged wakefulness attacks us and our thoughts go hither and yon, and we have no more control over them than over the wind, the wisest thing to do is to eat a cracker or two, or a cold biscuit, or some bread and milk; give the stomach something to do, and this will draw the surplus blood from the brain, and you will fall asleep.—Country Gentleman.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Canadian Souvenir OF THE War in S. Africa

THE PATRIOTIC CALENDAR FOR 1901

Lithographed in Fourteen Colors, Seven Sheets, 10½ by 9½ inches

Price - - \$1.50

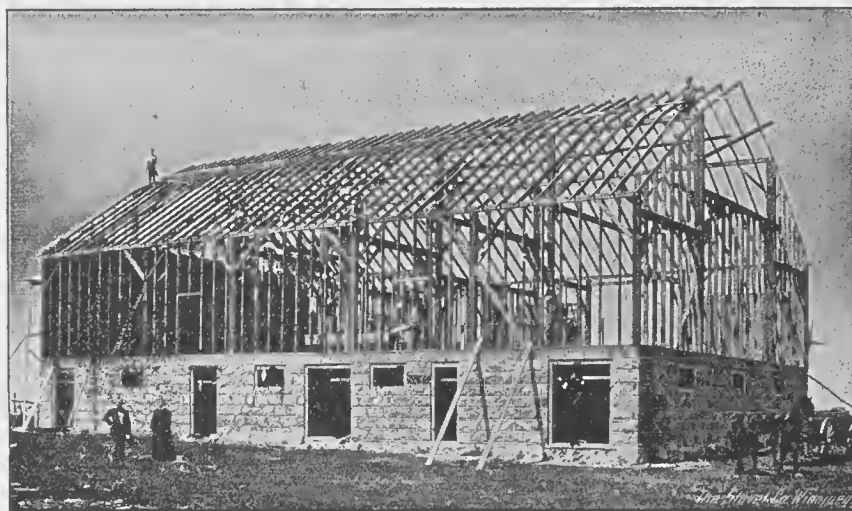
Designed and Illuminated in the Engraving Department, Colonial House.

*Send for Half-Tone Circular descriptive of
the Calendar.*

HENRY MORGAN & Co., MONTREAL.

FINE MANITOBA BARN

THAT USED CEMENT FOR BASEMENT FLOORS, AND IT USED
BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT.



Basement Barn of J. A. Young, Cypress Hill, Manitoba. Size 54 x 85 feet. Basement Floors all built with Battle's Thorold Cement.

READ WHAT MR. YOUNG SAYS:

Cypress River, Man., May 7, 1900.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,
Manufacturers Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Having built a basement barn, 54 x 85 feet, last summer, I used 70 barrels of your Thorold Cement in connection with the flooring of basement. Horse-stable floors are 6 inches thick, cow-stables 4 inches, feed-room and passage-ways 2½ inches. I am glad to say the floors are giving complete satisfaction. I consider them far superior to plank, brick or stone. I may also add that your agent James Stevenson, who helped us with the floors, is not afraid to put his hand to the work, and is the right man for the place. Yours truly, J. A. YOUNG.

Our representative, Mr. Marcus H. Ware, is now in Manitoba superintending the construction of Cement and Concrete barn walls, stable and cow floors, etc., made of Thorold Cement. Any communication addressed to Mr. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, or the Palace Hotel, Brandon, will receive prompt attention.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

ESTATE OF **JOHN BATTLE** THOROLD, ONT.

When writing, mention The N.W. Farmer.

Something About Puddings.

Nearly every one is fond of puddings, and yet they do not appear upon the dining table as often as one would expect. Their place is largely supplied by pies as dessert in most households, much oftener in my opinion than it should be. I am not an admirer of pies. Cream pies and squash and pumpkin pies are all right, but it always seems a pity to make good, wholesome, delicious fruit into unwholesome pies when it would save so much time and labor and dyspepsia to serve the fruit fresh. Tough piecrust is an abomination, and to have it rich and flaky requires more fat than is good for our dyspeptic stomachs. In our household we have largely discarded pies, serving them only occasionally, and usually to company that we know would notice their absence.

We have substituted puddings. The idea was my husband's, who found rich mince pies and the fatty pastry of other pies disagreed with him. Since we adopted the custom, we have found no reason to go back to pie making, and there are so many kinds of puddings we can always have variety. I have heard some housekeepers say they hated to make a pudding, for they never knew whether it would come out right; but if one has a good recipe and follows it, I know no reason why their culinary attempts will not be successful. The larger number of puddings are comparatively easy to make, and there are only a few general rules to be observed.

One should take the greatest care in boiling a pudding that the cloth is perfectly clean; otherwise the outside of the pudding will have a disagreeable flavor. To prevent this, the cloth should always be nicely washed, and kept in a dry place, and when wanted for use, it should be dipped in boiling water, squeezed dry and floured. The water should boil quickly when the pudding is put in, and it should be moved about for a minute, for fear the ingredients should not mix. When the pudding is done, a pan of cold water should be ready, and the pudding dipped into it as soon as it comes out of the pot, which will prevent its adhering to the cloth. A bread pudding should be tied close; if batter, it should be tied tight; and a batter pudding should be strained through a coarse sieve when all is mixed. If you boil the pudding in a basin or pan, take care that it is always well buttered. When you make your puddings without eggs, they must have as little milk as will mix, and must boil for three or four hours. Your puddings will always be much lighter if you beat the yolks and whites of the eggs long and separately.

The first recipe for a pudding that I ever learned was that of King Arthur's in the story book, which was a bag pudding stuffed with plums. I learned the jingle when a child, and it always seemed to me as if that pudding must have been an appetizing dish, but I never tried the recipe.

Recipes for tapioca puddings are common, and I have several that I consider good, but here is one that I call Mother's, which suits me best of all: One quart of cold milk; six tablespoonfuls of tapioca; set on the fire, and stir till it boils; add one ounce and a half of fine sugar, and set on the fire and boil a quarter of an hour, stirring occasionally; take it off and turn it into a pan or basin, and stir in immediately one ounce of fresh butter, and three eggs, well beaten; pour it into a buttered pudding dish, and bake gently one hour. This pudding may be boiled for one hour and a half, adding two eggs. In either case it is better to prepare the tapioca early enough for it to be quite

cold, before baking or boiling, and if boiled, it must stand a full quarter of an hour after it is taken up, or it will not turn out whole. It is a very delicate looking pudding when boiled and ornamented with red jelly.

My husband is very fond of a baked apple pudding, and we make them several ways. This is the recipe for one: Butter a pie-dish and line it with crumbs of bread; then place a layer of apple, cut as for pie, in the bottom of the dish; sprinkle it with moist sugar, then a layer of crumbs, and so on alternately till the dish is filled, ending with a thick layer of crumbs. Pour fresh melted butter over it, and bake for an hour.

Apple dumplings are nice baked like the following: Choose six or eight good-sized baking apples and pare them; roll out some good paste; divide it into as many pieces as you have apples; roll and cut two rounds from each; put an apple in one piece and put the other over; join the edges neatly, tie them in cloths and boil them.

I have two recipes for batter pudding which we enjoy very much. One is "Grandmother's batter pudding." Take six spoonfuls of flour; put them into a stewpan with about a teaspoonful of salt and half of a nutmeg grated; mix this up with about a pint and a half of new milk; beat up six eggs in a basin and stir them well in the batter; butter a basin or mould well; pour it in, tie it tight with a cloth, and boil it two hours and a half; serve with wine sauce. This pudding may also be baked, for which three-quarters of an hour is sufficient. Currants or stoned raisins may be added.

The other day a neighbor gave me a recipe for a sweet potato pudding which is excellent. Boil the potatoes and mash them very smooth. To two cupfuls of potato add two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, one glass of brandy or wine, five eggs, one nutmeg, and the grated rind of a lemon. Bake with an undercrust.

Rice can be used several ways for puddings, and is always wholesome and palatable. Here is a favorite one easily made: Take six ounces of whole rice, and when sufficiently boiled stir in a tablespoonful and a half of suet, chopped fine; when that is melted, take it up, add one egg and four ounces of moist sugar. Boil these together three-quarters of an hour.

Another, which makes a delicious supper dish, besides making a good dessert for dinner, is called small rice pudding. Simmer two large spoonfuls of rice in half a pint of milk until it is thick; then add to it a bit of butter the size of an egg, and about half a pint of thick cream, and give it one boil. When cold, mix the yolks of four eggs, and the whites of two, well beaten, sugar and nutmeg, according to taste; add grated lemon and a little cinnamon. Butter some little cups, lay some orange or citron at the bottom, and fill them about three parts full with the above. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a slow oven. Serve the moment before they are to be eaten with sweet sauce in a boat.—County Gentleman.

College often makes people like bladders—just good for nothing but to hold the stuff as is poured into 'em.—Adam Bede.

"Wot you pay fer them two pair o' socks?" said Uncle Ephraim to his neighbor.

"Ten cents a pair," was the reply, "I got them at Fairplay's."

Uncle Eph.—"Mine's jes' like 'em, but I got 'em at the other store. They wanted twenty-five cents for 'em, but I got 'em fer twenty cents. A man wot gits my trade must throw off some."



SCHOOL DESKS

WE have now a complete stock of all sizes Desks on hand. Write for photos, description and prices. Furniture Catalogue mailed on request.

SCOTT FURNITURE COMPANY—

276 MAIN STREET.

Largest Dealers in WESTERN CANADA.




GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED

LYE

BEST, PUREST, STRONGEST.

LONDON, ENG. **E.W. GILLETT.** CHICAGO, ILL., TORONTO, ONT.



DEVILENE A shrieking, ear-piercing, nerve-shattering whistle that will wake up the whole neighborhood. Just the thing for sportsmen in the woods. By mail 10c. or 3 for 25c. McFARLANE & Co. 110 Yonge St., Toronto.



Manitoba Marble and Granite Works.

HOUKES & WHEELDON, PROPRIETORS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Office and Works—
231 NOTRE DAME AV., WINNIPEG, MAN
Near Grace Church.



MYSTIC ORACLE

A most interesting book called "The Mystic Oracle, or the Complete Fortune Teller and Dream Book." Explains fully all the tricks and secrets used by the so-called palmists and fortunetellers. It gives all the known methods of foretelling the future. Postpaid for ten cents, McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

Keeping Faith With Children.

A too much neglected influence in the management of children and one which we should not fail to exercise is keeping faith with them. They ought to be able to have entire reliance upon our word. I need scarcely say, therefore, it is eminently necessary that we promise nothing rashly, either good or evil. We hear a child confide to his companion, "Mamma said she'd punish me if I slid down these banisters, but I'm sure she won't, you know." Or, to encourage a child's effort at self-government in some direction, the mother promises to carry him up to bed; and we hear, "Mother promised to carry me up to bed her own self, but she has forgotten and gone out!" Adults are quick to acknowledge the necessity of steadfastness in government for themselves; it should not be difficult to recognize the same necessity in the management of children.

There is another form of keeping faith with children which will present itself to the educator. Their minds, as we have seen, soon become occupied with some of the mysteries which surround them. Death, immortality, and especially their own origin move their wonder and curiosity. And in answering their questions, we have very often to face the impossibility of telling them all the truth about things unfitting their age, while it is incumbent upon us to guard the trust existing between them and us, and equally necessary that we should respond to their desire for information in such a manner as to set their minds at rest. The ordinary way of dealing with these difficulties is either to say, "Little children must not ask questions;" or to try the effect of evasion, saying, "the storks bring little children;" or "the doctor brought baby in the night." To either mode of answering, the objections are obvious. To a child whose questions are habitually encouraged, the first is absurd, while evasion will hardly satisfy intelligent children.

"Loyal to the faith existing between parents and children, I think it is better to explain that there are many things that we will gladly tell the child when he is older, but we must both wait for that time; or we may make him feel that the new baby is a heavenly gift to his mother, in such a manner as to arrest further questioning. But different children require varied treatment. I have known one sweet mother, who, with a directness and courage peculiarly beautiful, gave her child in answer to his questions on the subject, something of the facts in simple, grave words, impressing upon him at the same time that it was a matter sacred to him and her, and not to be lightly spoken of. Her confidence was rightly taken, and justified. Children have a wonderful instinctive tact that may be relied upon to check questions on such subjects, if once we communicate to them the serious reverence with which we ourselves regard them.—From "Early Training of Children."

Do It Now.

Once a boy was walking along the sea shore when he saw a very beautiful shell. But he had his hands full just then, and he said, "I'll pick that up when I come back." But when he came back after awhile he could not find it. The waves had washed it out into the sea. Sometimes a boy or girl says: "I'll not do this kind act to-day; I'll leave it to-morrow." But by to-morrow the chance of doing it is gone.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

*Thousands drink Blue
Ribbon Ceylon Tea every day.
Ask any of them what they
think of it.*

Music

A Branch of **CANADA'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE**
WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.
Now Established in the City of Winnipeg.

Your wants supplied daily from the largest and most complete stock of Music and Musical Instruments west of Toronto, comprising
The Popular "Whaley-Royce Pianos," Doherty Organs, Regina Music Boxes, Graphophones, Violins, Guitars, Mandolines, Banjos, Accordions, Concertinas, Autoharps, Harmonicas, Band Instruments, &c.

Strings and Fittings for All Instruments.
SHEET MUSIC, the most popular and up-to-date. Music Books.
Instruction Books for All Instruments.

MUSIC TEACHERS' SUPPLIES OUR SPECIALTY.

Write us for our Catalogues—the largest and most complete in the music trade.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. 192 Bannatyne St., WINNIPEG.
Head Office: TORONTO, ONT.



FREE PRINTING PRESS

You can earn lots of pocket money in your spare time Printing Calling, Invitation and Business Cards, Envelopes, Tags, Stickers, etc., for your friends and neighbors. You can get this splendid Printing Press without paying one cent of your own money. We send it to you absolutely free, for selling only 2 dozen Scarf Pins at 15c. each. These Pins are beautifully Gold finished, in different patterns, and all with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are fine value and for that reason are easy to sell. Send this advertisement with your name and address, and we will forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money, and this magnificent Press, together with a full set of Lead Type, Type Tweezers, Bracing Cotton, 1 Box Gold Bronze, 1 Box Silver Bronze, 1 Ink Roller, 1 Pkge. Royal Bristol Wedding Cards, 1 Pkge. Cards extra, Assorted Tints and a Complete Instructor, all carefully packed, will be promptly shipped to you by express, all charges paid. Write to-day and do the Printing for your neighborhood. GEM PIN CO., Box 1104, Toronto.

POSITIVELY THE BEST.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

Be sure you are supplied with OGILVIE'S.



FREE

We give this splendid Air Rifle free for selling only 20 of our beautiful Scarf Pins at 15c. each. These Pins are finely finished in Gold,

in different patterns, set with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are splendid value and for that reason very easy to sell. Our Rifle is of the best make and latest model, carefully tested before leaving the factory. For target practice or shooting small game, nothing could be better. Two hours good hard work will earn this fine Rifle. Write us and we will send you the Pins, charges paid. Sell them, return the money, and we forward your Rifle free of every charge. GEM PIN COMPANY, Box 1104, Toronto, Canada.



WE ASK
NO MONEY

HENRY BOKER'S BEST HOCKEY

FREE

We give a pair of Boker's Best Steel Spring Skates for selling only 2 doz. packages of Pins at 10c. a package, or a pair of Boker's finest quality, Nickel-plated Hockey Skates for selling only 2½ doz. packages. The Pins are made of the best English Steel and are up to 18 in a package. They are so cheap that they sell themselves. Boker's Skates need no recommendation. We furnish every size. Write and we mail Pins. Sell them, return money, and we send your Skates all charges paid. Order to-day so as to be ready for the first ice of the season. HOME SUPPLY CO., Box 311, Toronto, Can.



HENRY BOKER'S A.I.

REMEMBER!

that October is the best month to procure

Small Fruit Bushes, Raspberry Plants, Rhubarb, Young Trees or Perennial Flowering Bulbs.

Our Stock is hardy and will quickly repay you. Send for prices to

H. L. PATMORE, Brandon Nursery, Man

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

The Million Silver Dollars.

Copyright, 1900, by the Publishers.

There were just two rooms and an attic in John Allen's home. An attic whose flooring was so insecure that the rats had several times threatened to emigrate to a safer place. Just the sort of place for a future inventor or great man to choose as his birthplace. But if John Allen ever becomes premier I pity the people of this country. Not because John is bad, but because he is lazy and suspicious, two qualities that would not set well on a ruler of any country.

John and his mother were so poor that the rats sometimes felt that it was not very creditable to their rodencies that they continued to live off of the hospitality of the poverty stricken pair, but after all where there is food there is bound to be some crumbs, and so the rats stayed on and John and his mother wondered if people could be any poorer than they were and continue to live.

One day John went out to the spring to get a pail of water for his mother, as boys have done ever since there were mothers, pails and sons, and that's more years than even you can remember. He lived near Summit, Manitoba, on the Riding range of hills, and his house was built in that hapless half-breed sort of way, which is very different from the way good farmers build, and not half as nice. Give me comfortable houses every time, red paint and all.

While he was at the spring and wondering how he could get through the rest of the day without doing any work, a handsome man on horseback rode up and asked John very civilly how far it was to Murray Hill, which is the name of a hamlet near Summit.

"About a mile, sir," said John, who was not the sort of boy to refuse to answer a question, although he liked better to ask them.

"Thank you, my boy. Would you like a million dollars in silver?" You see the traveller was not above joking with the lad.

Well, now some boys would have promptly said no and would have run home with the water, but John dearly loved to talk, so he set the pail down by the edge of the spring and said, "Yes, sir, I would if I weren't so afraid of being robbed."

The traveller burst out laughing.

"Why, have you thought of that part of it already? That doesn't generally come until after we have secured the millions and then it is a disquieting thought, I'll admit. So you'd fear robbers?"

"Yes, sir, because the million dollars would tempt them if it was known I had so much money and I'd never dare do

anything but guard it day and night, but that wouldn't be so bad, for then I would not have to hoe. I read something in a paper that I take to mean that it is wicked to hoe, and I don't want to be wicked, and anyhow hoeing makes me tired and slants my brow, mother says, so I generally let her do it."

Now what in the world John was driving at I don't know, but it only shows that children ought not to be allowed to read the newspapers—except the children's department.

The traveller laughed again and said, "Poor Markham!" whatever he meant, and then he said, "boy, you ought not to be so suspicious. I have a hundred millions and no one ever stole a cent from me."

John was interested, but not convinced. Because the traveller had been free from thieves it did not follow that he would be. As for the traveller, although he had started in to chaff the boy, he now decided to try him and see what use he would make of a million dollars and whether it would benefit him or the reverse. He was in the habit of giving a million dollars to found hospitals and libraries and soup kitchens as freely as you give five cents to the heathen when your father gives it to you for that purpose. So a million dollars for the poor boy would be nothing to him, and he said:

"Well, if you will leave that pail of water there and come with me to Summit,



"What's a drink of water against a fortune."

I'll give you a million dollars just as soon as I can arrange to have it sent out from Winnipeg. Of course I have not that much with me—in silver—for my horse is built for speed and not for strength, and of course, there are certain conditions that go with this money. I never give without naming some condition. You must bury all of the money except what you need for daily use, and you must regularly give to the poor, or else you will be sorry."

John, like most people, hated gifts that had strings to them. The best gift is a free gift, and at first John was tempted to say to the horseman, "Oh, keep your money." But when he reflected that the million dollars would not only buy him a new suit and a bicycle and a new shawl for his mother and pay for the services of a professional hoeman, who didn't care a scrap about his brow, he left the spring and the pail of water and approached nearer to the wonderful stranger.

"When do you think the money will come?"

The traveller looked at his watch. "It is now twelve. If I telegraph to have it shipped I ought to get it by four o'clock, for I'll have it sent in an express car. If you want it, jump up behind me at once and come along, as I have a directors' meeting to attend at two and I must make haste."

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health

But now John was suddenly overcome with suspicions. This might be a highwayman who would rob him of his rags, so he said not gratefully, but in a tone of doubt, "I don't know you. Suppose—"

But at this the stranger slapped his horse's flank with the flat of his hand and was out of sight in a minute.

John filled the pail and went into the house and told his mother what had happened. She was one of the most artless women who ever handled a hoe and as unsuspicious as John was the opposite, and she was fond of money, if you can be said to be fond of a thing you had never seen, so she was ill pleased at his news.

"Why, John, you should not have suspected the good man. I'm sure no one ever offered us half as much as that before and it is not likely that anyone will again. I wish you had gone with him."

"But mother, I thought you wanted the water."

"Oh, child, I was not so thirsty but that I could have waited until we got the million before I drank. Many men have given up all that made life dear to get a million, and what's a drink of water against a fortune?"

These words from his mother made John feel that he had not been wise, so he went out to the spring and waited there for the rest of the day, although there was plenty of work to do around the miserable house. But the stranger did not come back.

The next day at about the same hour John again took up his station at the spring, and after a wait of an hour he was rewarded by seeing the stranger riding back, this time from Summit. As soon as John saw him he ran to meet him.

"Well, boy, fortune does not often knock twice at a man's door, but as fortune and I are old friends I've made him do it, and if you think that you can trust me, I'll take you to Summit and we'll hunt up that million dollars. It's there by now."

Almost before the words were out of his mouth John had leaped to the horse's back in an ecstasy of joy and had said, "Go where you will. Mother said I could trust you."

"Now that was really kind in the lady," said the stranger with a queer smile. "I will show her that she did not misjudge me. I will confess that it vexed me yesterday to think that a poor boy like you should be afraid of a millionaire, but then I thought you probably never saw one before, and so I decided not to bear malice. We'll go to Summit and I'll point out the car and pay the workmen in ad-



"I don't know you. Suppose—"

vance to help you get it up here and then you must bury it and use it as I have prescribed or —"

The traveller did not finish the word, but John imagined the worst and sighed.

The way to Summit was neither hard nor long and they soon reached it, riding over a bridge and right down to the freight station.

The stranger inquired at the office for

hands through the money and letting it drop like sand in an hour glass from one hand to another that he actually forgot to thank his benefactor.

It took the men several hours to empty the car and I'm sure I don't know what Summit people were doing that they did not notice the million dollars going over the bridge and up the hill into the woods, but they didn't, and in midafternoon John

For, just as the last shovelful of dollars was pitched in, the miserable building tottered and fell and Mrs. Allen just escaped being buried under it.

But the worst of it was that as John had disobeyed the injunction of the great millionaire, the money began to roll and roll through the woods and far away. Some of it went into the brooks, some of it went into woodchuck and gopher holes, some of it rolled a mile before it stopped, but like snow in a hot sun it all disappeared and a half hour later John and his mother were just as poor as before.

I wish I could say that John had learned a lesson and ceased to be suspicious, but he didn't. To this day he haunts the spring, leaving his mother to do all the work.

But the stranger rides no more.

Animals Wiser than Men.

Illusions, according to a man in the show business, are all right with which to fool men, but they don't fool animals, says the Humane Alliance.

"A few years ago," narrated this man from his own experience, "I had what is known as a 'mystic maze,' at the Nashville Exposition. It was simply a small room filled with mirrors so arranged that you seemed to be in a narrow corridor full of turns. It was puzzling, and I used to get lost in the place myself, but it never bothered my dog a moment. He would run through it from end to end at full speed and never bump against a mirror.

"I saw something in the same line in Frisco not long ago. A friend of mine had an illusion called a haunted swing. You get in what seems to be an ordinary swing, hung in the centre of a good sized room, and the thing begins to move. It goes back and forth and finally clear over the top—that is to say, it seems to. What really turns around is the room itself—the swing stands perfectly still. It is a good illusion, and when the room is revolved rapidly there never was a man who could keep his head in the swing. It seems as if he must certainly pitch out, and if the motion is kept up he gets deathly sick. But a pet cat belonging to a friend used to lie on the seat and never turn a hair, no matter how fast the thing was worked."

The elder Herrman said that animals were never deceived by false table legs built up with looking glasses and used in stage tricks. They simply passed around on the other side.

**A GATLIN GUN FOR EVERY STABLE.
SPOONER'S POWDERED**

**PHENYLE
DISINFECTANT
GERMICIDE**

Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Hog growers' safeguard against contagious epidemic Disease. Pays the Western growers. It will pay you to use it. Be prepared. Profits of years waste quickly by sanitary neglect. Complete treatise mailed to applicants. Better prevent than carelessly breed such diseases. Selected and used by the stock department and awarded two Gold Medals at the Columbian Exhibition against the world. Dead shot to Hog Cholera.

ALONZO W. SPOONER, NORTHWEST PROVISION CO.,
Maker, Port Hope, Ont. Agents, Winnipeg.



It had eaten the whole top of the trunk.

a freight car that had nothing whatever in it but a million silver dollars. The freight agent, who was very busy, said: "I believe that such a car came in, but I've got so much to attend to that I can't be sure." Go hunt it up and take the money and some time when I'm not so busy you can sign a receipt for it.

So the stranger hitched his horse to a trunk that stood on the platform and then walked across the track to the switch on which laid the car. Sure enough, when they opened the door several hundred dollars rolled out and all over the ground. John did not bother to pick them up, as there were so many more where they came from. The stranger had already hired workmen to cart the money away and twelve men with coal carts now appeared on the scene all ready to do the work for which they had been paid.

The men were not much surprised to see all the money because they did not for

arrived without accident at his miserable shanty. Oh, I forgot to say that when he went to get the horse which had been hitched to the trunk he found it had eaten the whole top off of that receptacle, much to the disgust of a woman who wanted to take the next train, but who had to go into town and buy a new trunk and pack it on the station platform, with the wind blowing her belongings all along the Manitoba & Northwestern road. It never entered John's selfish head to pay her for the damage the horse had done. His mind was too engrossed with his suddenly acquired wealth.

His mother came out to meet the caravan and she nearly went crazy at sight of the money. Imagine twelve coal carts loaded to overflowing with bright, new, gleaming dollars. Why it would have attracted attention even in Main street, where every man is a millionaire—or wishes he was.

"Bury it back of the house, John, dear. The earth is softer there and it will be easier for the men to dig."

So said his mother, but John replied, "I don't know as I care how hard it is for them to dig, mother. They've been paid, so what's the odds?"

Well, now, you know there was a good deal of odds. There's no use in piling work on a man or a woman just because you're paying him. All people have feelings, even men with shovels or hoes.

And the first digger took a dislike to John right away and determined to come some dark night and carry off some of the "money" and give it to his children to play store with. You see none of them could believe it was real money.

But John suspected him of having such thoughts and he said, forgetting the warning of the stranger, "I guess I'd rather have it where I can have my eyes on it day and night. Just put it up in the attic."

Of course he was the boss and the men had to obey him, so the first cart was backed up in front of the attic window—which was not more than ten feet from the ground, and the men began to shovel the money into the house. At the first shovelful about half fell through the chinks in the floor to the room below, and the rats deserted the house. But disregarding this warning he bade the men go ahead and shovel it all in. Well, I'll leave you to figure how packed that attic became. One million silver dollars take up a good deal of room and weigh a good deal, as the old house evidently thought.



John had disobeyed the injunction of the millionaire.

a minute suppose it was real. They thought it was the waste from a tin factory, simply because it was beyond belief that a man would give one million silver dollars to a twelve year old boy, and you can't believe what's unbelievable.

The stranger now had to take a train to Winnipeg, so he left his horse as a present to John and shook hands with him, and John was so busy running his

WILL TALK SLEIGHS
NEXT ISSUE.

Stevens Wagon

Is made of best material obtainable.

Farmers who want a wagon to last will consult their interests by buying the Stevens Wagon.



We also manufacture the

**STEVENS
CHALLENGE
SLEIGH.**



STEVENS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BOX 6'57, **WINNIPEG, MAN.**
(LATE STEVENS & BURNS.)

Or call at 124 Princess Street. If your local dealer does not handle these goods, write us direct.

How to Make all Kinds of Bread.

Of all the articles of food, bread is perhaps the most important; it is really a mixed food in that it contains so many classes of ingredients, as fat, protein, salt, sugar and starch, and this is the cause why its daily use never clogs the appetite. Bread made from wheat flour is considered the best and most nutritious. According to the best authorities, wheat flour contains in 100 parts, 72 parts of starch, 7 3-10 of gluten, 5 4-10 parts of sugar and 12 parts of water, together with gum, phosphates of lime and magnesia, alkaline sulphates and a little chloride of sodium.

Wheat Bread.—Break one cake of compressed yeast in a cupful of luke-warm water, add one teaspoonful of sugar, and set the cup in a warm place till the yeast rises to the surface. Put one quart of flour in a bowl, add one teaspoonful each of salt, sugar, lard or butter, rub the shortening fine in the flour, make a hollow in the centre, add one cupful of luke-warm water, add the yeast, mix into a firm dough; turn it on a board and knead it with the hands, adding more flour till it ceases to stick to the hands; return the dough to the bowl, cover and set in a warm place till it has risen to double its size; turn the dough on a board and mould it into a loaf, butter a brick-shaped pan, nine inches long, five inches wide and four inches deep, put in the dough, cover and again set in a warm place to rise to top of pan, then place it in a medium hot oven and bake one hour. If the oven is not opened while baking, the bread will be much sweeter. To ascertain when the bread is done, in case you have forgotten to look at the clock, turn the loaf out of the pan and hold it up to the ear. If not baked enough a ticking noise can be heard. If done, no

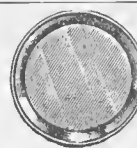
noise can be heard. Great attention should be paid to the time required to bake bread properly, as under-done bread is not only very unpalatable, but also very unwholesome and indigestible. It is better to have the bread too long in the oven than not long enough.

If bread is to be mixed at night, only one-quarter of a cake of compressed yeast should be taken for one loaf of bread; otherwise, it is made the same way. If, for instance, four loaves are to be mixed at night, take four quarts of flour, one heaping tablespoonful of shortening, two tablespoonfuls salt, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two quarts luke-warm water and one yeast cake, and mix the dough the same as for one loaf, cover and let it stand in the kitchen till next morning; then mould it into loaves, put them in buttered pans, let rise till very light, then bake. If biscuits are to be made for breakfast from the dough set at night, take a portion of the dough, roll it out on a floured board and cut into small rounds, place them close together in a buttered pan, cover and let them rise in a warm place till light, brush them over with beaten-egg-diluted milk, and bake in a medium hot oven till well done. If rolls are to be made in the morning, take a portion from the dough and roll it out to half an inch in thickness, cut it into rounds with a round cutter, put a little butter or lard in the centre of each round, double them over and set them in a shallow buttered pan to rise till light; then bake, and serve hot.

Whole Wheat Bread.—Put one pint of lukewarm water in a bowl, add one yeast cake broken into pieces, one teaspoonful of sugar; let stand till the yeast floats on top; then add two pints of whole-wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a half ounce of melted butter. Mix all together into a firm dough; knead it on a board, adding

DR. BENJ. J. CURRY, SURGEON DENTIST

Honor Graduate of Toronto University.
Honor Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Province of Ontario.
Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Manitoba.
Modern methods used and special attention paid to Gold Work and Correction of Irregularities. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office: Over C.P.R. Telegraph Office, 450 Main St., Winnipeg.
Opposite Post Office. Telephone 1188.



MAGNIFIER Powerful magnifier finely finished in nickel. Invaluable to bankers, miners or farmers in examining money, quartz or ore. Very useful to students, and a source of entertainment to everyone. Mailed, postpaid 15 cts. 2 for 25 cents. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

WANTED . . . RELIABLE MEN

in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT

FAMILY KNITTER.



Simplest, Cheapest, Best.

Price - - \$8.00

Write for particulars to
BOX 72, DUNDAS, ONT
AGENTS WANTED.



ELECTRIC BUTTON

Exact imitation of Electric Push Bell, made of highly polished maple with button of black walnut. Fastens over vest pocket, and gives the curious stranger a decided shock when he touches the concealed needle. Greatest fun-maker out. Mailed, 10c. or 8 for 25c. Don't send stamps. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.

some fine wheat flour till it does not stick to the hands; return the dough to the bowl, cover, and let rise to double its size; then mould it into a loaf, put in a pan, let rise again till light, and bake one hour in a medium-hot oven.

Graham Bread.—Put one yeast-cake in one cupful lukewarm milk, add one teaspoonful sugar, let it stand in a warm place till it floats on top. Put one quart of graham flour in a bowl, add one teaspoonful butter, half teaspoonful salt, three tablespoonfuls sugar; rub butter fine in the flour, make a hollow in centre, pour in the yeast and half-pint warm milk, mix all together, cover and set in a warm place. When it has doubled its bulk, add some wheat flour, and knead it on a board till it ceases to stick to the hands—this kneading should be done thoroughly; then mould the dough into a loaf, and put in a buttered brick-shaped pan, which should be half full; cover, and let it stand in a warm temperature till the dough has risen to top of pan; then place it in a medium-hot oven, and bake one hour. If one prefers to have the bread sweeter than I, make it, a little more sugar should be added.

Boston Brown Bread.—Put half a pint of flour, half a pint of graham flour and one pint of yellow Indian meal in a bowl; add one teaspoonful of salt, half a pint of molasses, three half-pints of cold water and two teaspoonfuls of baking soda dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Mix all together quickly, fill into two small buttered Boston-brown-bread moulds; put them in a kettle, with sufficient water to reach one-third up the form, and cook three or four hours, or it may be cooked in a steamer.

Rye Bread.—Put two quarts of rye flour at night into a bread-pan; add a tablespoonful each of salt and lard or butter; rub the shortening fine in the flour; dissolve one yeast cake in one cupful of lukewarm water; add it to the flour; add three cupfuls of lukewarm water, and mix with a spoon into a thick batter; cover tightly, and let stand in a warm temperature. Next morning add wheat flour, and knead it well on a board, making the dough stiffer than wheat bread; mould it into a long, narrow loaf, and set it on a shallow buttered pan; cover with a towel, and let it remain in a warm place till it begins to crack; brush it over with cold coffee or water, and bake one hour and fifteen minutes in a medium hot oven.—Mrs. Lemcke in Ledger Monthly.

Interesting, If True.

You Can Try It for Yourself and Prove It.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut hard boiled eggs into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained

when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic pepsin, diatase and Golden Seal, which mingles with the food and digest it thoroughly giving the over-worked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

For the information of those interested a little book will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., giving briefly the symptoms of the various forms of stomach weakness, causes and cure.

Say This Fast.

Betty Botta bought some butter.
"But," said she, "this butter's bitter;
If I put it in my batter
It will make my batter bitter.
But a bit o' better butter
Will but make my batter better."
Then she bought a bit o' better,
Better than the bitter butter,
Made her bitter batter better.
So 'twas better Betty Botta
Bought a bit o' better butter.

It is an evidence of good breeding to enter and leave a room unobtrusively.

Ravages of Consumption

White Plague on the Increase.

A Cure Now Within the Reach of Every Sufferer.

DR. SLOCUM the famous scientist, whose lectures and demonstrations in New York and London this season have astounded medical circles, has at last perfected his new system of treatment for the absolute cures of tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases. This triumphant victory over the deadly bacilli is far reaching in its effects, for there is no longer room for doubt that the gifted specialist has given to the world a boon that will save millions of precious lives. Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing the cures step by step.

First Step.—Killing the life destroying germs which invest the body.

Second Step.—Toning the entire system and strengthening the nerves—filling the veins with tingling new life.

Third Step.—Building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum system cures grip and its painful after effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal, and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests, with their long train of attending dangers. To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

To every reader of this paper.

Simply write to **THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., 179 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.**, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories. Let no previous discouragements prevent your taking advantage of this splendid free offer before it is too late.



Elgin Watches

are carried in the pockets of over eight million people—are known everywhere as

The World's Standard

because of their mechanical perfection, accuracy and durability.

Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgins

are sold by Jewelers everywhere in various sizes and styles.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Booklet Free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.



EARN THIS WATCH

By selling only 2 dozen Pens at 10c. each. These wonderful Pens are made of one piece of glass with colored holes and fluted nib. They never wear out and will write a page with one dip of ink. Write and we mail Pens. Sell them, return money, and we send postpaid this handsome Watch with polished nickel case, ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hand, keyless wind and genuine American lever movement. It is accurate and reliable, and with care will last 10 years. **TOLEDO PEN CO., Box 311, Toronto, Can.**

FREE BIRD AND CAGE ANGORA CAT BELGIAN HARES

We will give away 6080 Animals, Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, Parrots, etc., dogs, Angora Cats, Belgian Hares, Aquariums, Gold Fish, Shadland Poodles, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Monkeys, Squirrels, etc., together with fancy cages. We mean exactly what we say. We will send you a pair of beautiful Angora Cats now all this rage, birds with cage or any other animal you may want. We have been breeding for years, and have a fine stock of animals that we are going to give away in the next few weeks.

WE START YOU IN BUSINESS

We want animals raised, as the demand is greater than the supply, and with difficulty we have reserved 6080 animals for breeding purposes, to be distributed free, and we start you in a paying business and put you in the way of making money without you investing one cent for the animals. Genuine Angora Cats are worth from \$25.00 to \$100.00 each, and these animals are easy to raise. Belgian Hares may be raised in an attic or cellar, or small city back yard without difficulty. They breed from ten to twelve at a time, six times a year, and sell for seemingly fabulous prices, and service alone from a good buck is worth \$25.00. Large profits are easily and quickly made by those who begin now. Send no money, simply act at once, write us to day and be one of those to get a fine Song Bird or Parrot with cage, a beautiful pair of Genuine Angora Cats, a complete Aquarium with fish, shells and plants. Give the name of your nearest express office and say what animal or aquarium you want and it will be sent exactly according to our offer. We pay express charges. This advertisement means exactly what it says and is simply an enterprising plan to increase our business capacity. Address **DEPT. 110, ANIMAL WORLD, 248 West 23d St., New York.**

Turner & Co's Music House

Our fall season's trade in music teachers' supplies has opened most promisingly. During October we shall add largely to our stock of classics. Our interests are yours.

Cor. Portage Ave. and Garry St., WINNIPEG.



FREE!

Solid Gold Lady's Gem Ring set with one **REAL GEM**—NET and 2 **REAL PEARLS** given for selling only 2 doz. large, handsome Doyles at 10c. each. These Doyles are stamped with prize design of (American, Roses, Pansies, etc.). We ask no money. Simply write and we send Doyles. Sell them amongst your friends, return money, and we send your superb **Solid Gold Gem Ring** postpaid. **Linen Doyles Co., Box 311 Toronto.**

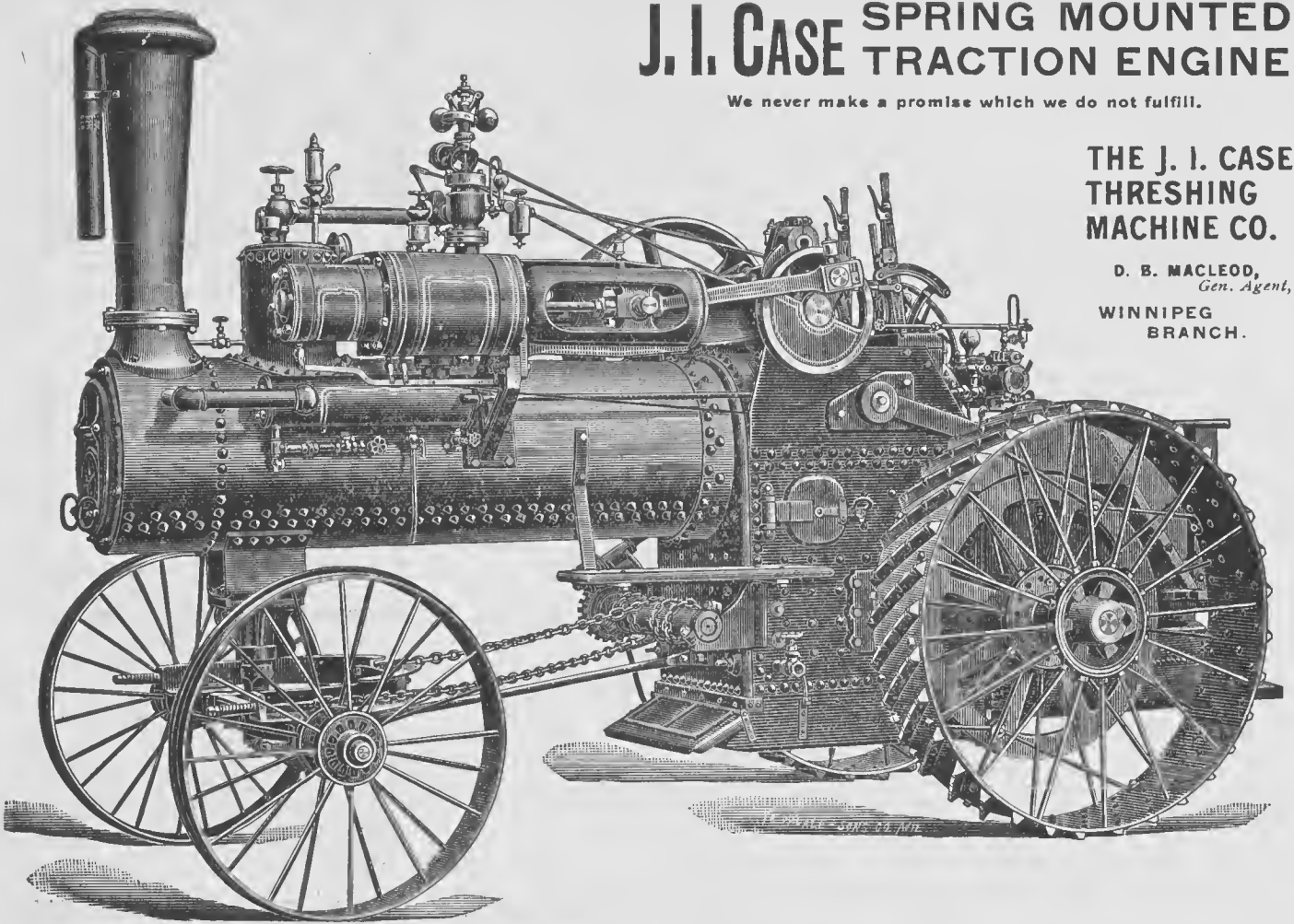
J. I. CASE SPRING MOUNTED TRACTION ENGINE

We never make a promise which we do not fulfill.

**THE J. I. CASE
THRESHING
MACHINE CO.**

D. B. MACLEOD,
Gen. Agent,

**WINNIPEG
BRANCH.**



A Brave Texas Girl.

A Marble Falls, Texas, correspondent of the St. Louis Republic recently sent that paper the following story of a brave country girl:

The talk in this neighborhood is the daring exploit of Miss Norma Diorn in lassoing a full-grown lion and dragging home the body of her prey at the heels of her mustang pony. The Southern Texas Cattle Association has presented Miss Diorn with a gold-mounted revolver, and has sent to the City of Mexico for the finest side-saddle "for the grittiest girl on a Texas ranch."

Old John Diorn owns a ranch and several thousand head of cattle. The ranch is located on the western plains of Texas, about the headwaters of the tributaries of the Guadalupe. He has three daughters, who have been looking after his herd for several years. It is the boast of these girls that no mustang has ever been able to shake one of them from his back. They are fearless riders and can hurl a lariat with a precision that many a cowboy envies. Since the death of their only brother, Julius Diorn, who was killed by cattle thieves a few years ago, these young women have ridden after cattle, repaired wind-mills, killed wolves and frequently branded calves. The story of Miss Norma's lion killing is told as follows:

One Sunday morning not long ago Norma, who is the oldest of the three, started out on her pony to "ride" the

wire fence of a small pasture, a couple of miles from the house. "Riding a wire fence" is making a tour of inspection to see that the wires are all up and the posts solid. As the girl started out she swung the belt of her Winchester over the gatepost, remarking that she was not going far and wouldn't need a gun. She was hardly out of sight before an immense Mexican lion sprang out in the road in front of her pony. The beast gave a few loud roars and then disappeared in the direction of a small bunch of cows and calves.

Starting her pony at full speed and yelling at the lion as if she possessed the power in her voice to paralyze all wild beasts, she rode straight toward the terror-stricken cattle, coming up with them just as the lion sprang upon the neck of a calf, crushing it to the earth.

The old cows instantly charged the lion, and the mother of the calf gave him such an ugly thrust with her sharp horns that he was forced to relinquish his hold on his prey. The sight of the trembling, frightened little calf aroused the girl's ire, and, swinging her rope over her head, she rode at the lion.

The girl screamed at the lion and urged her pony to pursue him. The beast frequently looked back and snarled threateningly, but he failed to find courage enough to offer battle. Suddenly it occurred to the girl that there was no reason why she should not choke the lion to death. She swung her lariat over her head, and as the trained pony sprang forward dropped the noose about the lion's neck. The pony instantly braced himself on his haunches, digging his fore feet into the ground, and the lion turned a somersault, striking on the earth with his head towards his pursuers. The girl hoped that she had broken the beast's neck, but he was only stunned, and the

pain that he suffered seemed to increase his rage and courage.

Crouching and emitting a roar, he sprang into the air with all his strength, expecting to land on the pony's neck, and tear his pursuers to fragments. The agile little horse turned just in time to feel the claws of the lion grazing his haunches.

All western horses entertain a horror of those lions, for one of their tricks is to lie in ambush on the limb of a tree near where the horses are in the habit of drinking. From these hiding places they fall upon young colts and devour them. The Texas pony knows the Mexican lion, and he fears him more than all other enemies.

So, instantly as the lion sprang forward, the pony began to run. The rope was tense, and if she had wished to do it the girl could not have unfastened the lariat from the saddle-horn. Moreover, she knew the chances were that if the lion was released in his state of rage he would tear the pony and herself to bits. She leaned forward and urged her frightened mustang to do his best.

She reached the ranch gates at her home just as her sisters, accompanied by two young men of the neighborhood were about to pass through it on their way to church. "There now!" she shouted. "I have roped and dragged a lion to death." Her speech of triumph was cut short by a warning scream from one of her sisters, who noticed that the lion was about to regain his feet, and renew the battle. One of the Texans sent a bullet through the monster's brain, and ended his career.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day



VENTRILLOQUISM You can easily become a ventriloquist by studying the directions in this book, the best and most complete of its kind. Neatly bound in paper. Postpaid 10 cts. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.